LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

INSURANCE.

All Indian Trade Associations are anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

VOL. XVII NO. 143---- BOMBAY TUESDAY JUNE 18 1929 ONE ANNA

INSURANCE.

But this can be put into practice only by individuals to help Indian Insurance Companies.

GOVERNOR'S INVITATION TO PUBLIC BODIES

Strike Situation To Be Discussed

HOW TO END THE DEADLOCK

—:o:—

Conflicting Suggestions Made

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

His Excellency the Governor is coming to Bombay to-day (Tuesday) in order to consult opinion representing the widest possible interests. He will call a meeting of representatives of public bodies in order to invite a free expression of the views of such bodies as regards the needs of the situation.

DROP IN NUMBER OF WORKERS

—:o:—

The Secretary of the Mill-owners' Association writes:—

There has been a set-back after the pay-day, and the number of operatives working to-day has dropped to 72,000.

FALL IN ATTENDANCE OF WORKERS

—:o:—

PIECE-WORKERS RESENT MONTHLY PAYMENT

The number of the workmen in the mills of Bombay slightly fell down on Monday. Many of the men who received their wages on Saturday did not turn up to work on Monday, while those engaged on daily wages demand that that system of payment be continued also in future. Some of the mills intimated that the men receiving daily wages resented monthly payment system; and as a protest, they too did not go to work on Monday.

The Girni Kamgar Union distributed grain to about ten thousand strikers at different centres. Men and women rushed for their doles in spite of heavy rain.

The Union have introduced picketing till afternoon which has been very successful.

THE TEXTILE DEADLOCK

ITS GENESIS

The Economic Correspondent of the Free Press of India writes:—

The question, which the average man in the street, who is neither a mill-owner nor a worker, asks is: Whatever be the justification or absence of justification for the dislocations in the textile industry till the publication of the report of the Fawcett Committee, what justification can there be for these strikes and deadlock after the publication of the report. The reasoning is this: The Fawcett Committee's inquiry into the conditions of employment in the industry has been of a thorough character. The employers as well as the workers were represented before the Fawcett Committee throughout. Mr. Dange, the leader of the Red Flag Union, also took part in it. And, all the main conclusions arrived at by the Committee were reached in agreement with both the employers and the workers. Thus, the employers and Labour leaders conferred between themselves and reached an agreement on all the essential points that arose in the standardisation of wages, standardisation of conditions of employment, the consideration of seventeen demands, etc. In addition, both the employers and the labour leaders including the leaders of the Red Flag Union agreed to "mediation rules" the object of which it was stated was "to secure the consideration and settlement of trade disputes in their early stages and thereby to preserve good feeling between Employers and Operatives."

MEDIATION RULES.

Commenting on the mediation rules, the Fawcett Committee recorded: "The mediation rules which have been agreed to by the parties are based on the Joint Rules for Settlement of Trade Disputes in the Cotton Textile Industry in Lancashire. They will afford machinery for the discussion of disputes, which, it may be hoped, will lead to a dimunition of the present too common practice of 'lightening strikes'. Thus even though the agreement of 4th October 1928 constituted a truce in 'hostilities' such as 'lock-outs' and 'strikes', no less than 70 strikes of this nature took place during the proceedings of the Committee. It is obvious that this state of things is prejudicial to the well-being of the industry including that of the workers themselves, and that its continuance, when combined with the high level of wages in Bombay, may result in increasing the existing tendency of the mill-owners to establish mills upcountry where labour is cheaper and works more steadily. The present greater uncertainty as to when a lightning strike may take place in a mill necessarily disables its management in several ways, e.g., in accepting large contracts and the workers themselves will surely benefit by progress towards the stage now gradually reached in Europe, where discussion and an attempt at settlement between the Workers' and Employers' organisaions are almost necessary preludes to a strike or lockout.'

PEACE IN INDUSTRY.

The Fawcett Committee attached the greatest importance to peace in the industry. It is on that ground alone, while holding a cut of 7-1|2 per cent in weavers' wages as justified, the Committee recommended that the Employers should agree to waive the cut to secure peace in the industry. The Committee observed: We think the Mill-owners' Association should agree to drop the cut if the Labour leaders will in their turn undertake to give real co-operation in trying to make the standardisation scheme work properly. We do not, of course, mean that they should thereby bind themselves to agree to everything that may be proposed by the mill representatives; what we have in mind is co-operation in the same manner as Trade Unions have co-operated in working the "Uniform lists' in Lancashire. . . It may be a platitude to say that what is more likely (than savings from a wage cut) to help the industry on its feet again is 'Industrial Peace', but we think it is none the less true and important for all that. Accordingly we are of opinion that although there is justification for the proposed cut, under present circumstances, it would be in the interests of both parties for it to be dropped, on the understanding about Labour co-operation that we have mentioned'.

Thus, it will be seen that the Fawcett Committee attached the greatest importance to peace in the industry and made it clear that by 'peace in the industry' they did not propose a slavish acceptance of all that the employers might do by the Labour leaders but only that there would be no lightning strikes until the steps contemplated by the mediation rules for the amicable settlement of disputes have been given effect to. The question that is asked is: why then have the mediation rules been given effect to? The mill-owners claim that they had taken every reasonable and prompt step to secure peace in the industry by acting on the advice of the Fawcett Committee. It is the Labour leaders that have violated

(Continued on page 5.)

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK IN CANADA

4 Persons Killed: 2 Missing

COLLAPSE OF COLLEGE TOWER

SHOCK CAUSES LANDSLIDE

LONDON, June 17.

Wellington.—Severe earthquake occurred in most parts of the country except in South Island, and four persons have been killed and two are missing following a landslides as the result of the shock. No serious damage is however reported except at Nelson and Westport.

The main tower of the boys college at Nelson collapsed and several boys were injured though not seriously.

One man was killed at Fallrock cement works. walls of many business buildings were cracked and the Post Office at Westport was badly damaged. A pupil of school at the latter place was seriously injured, his leg having had to be amputated.—Reuter.

PROF. C. V. RAMAN HONOURED

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, June 17.

Sir C. V. Raman was entertained yesterday by the South Indian Club, at Galstann Park. Replying to the congratulatory address presented to him, Prof. Raman said that he felt proud of the privilege of working in a cosmopolitan centre of Higher Culture like Calcutta, where, more than anywhere else in India, learning was honoured above wealth. Calcutta will always be the Harbinger of light to the rest of India.

Prof. Raman acknowledged the facilities afforded by the Calcutta University, and said that he would accept this honour of Knighthood as indicating an honour to the Calcutta University and as a recognition of the good work done by it.—Free Press.

ALLAHABAD' VARSITY STUDENT ARRESTED ON LAHORE WARRANT

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, June 17.

It is reported that Mr. Lalit Mukherji an M.Sc. student of Allahabad University was arrested here last evening by the Allahabad police on a warrant from Lahore and taken to Lahore, it is believed, in connection with the Saunders murder.—

TERRIBLE FLOODS

—:o:—

Work Havoc in Comilla

THOUSANDS RENDERED HOMELESS

COMILLA, June 17.

An extensive area has been flooded following the breach in the Goomti embankment, causing indescribable distress to thousands of people who have been forced to shift to public roads and to take shelter under trees. Numerous cattle are stranded, and are suffering from want of fodder.

The District Congress Committee and the Abhoy Asbram have organised joint relief work. Rs. 3,000 is found necessary for daily relief. An appeal has been issued for outside public help. Contributions are to be sent to the Comilla Banking Corporation.—Free Press.

MR. LANGFORD JAMES GOES TO SIMLA FOR REST

SIMLA, June 17.

Mr. Langford James, Prosecuting Counsel in Meerut Conspiracy case, has come here for rest.Free Press.

THE MEERUT TRIAL

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir.—With reference to the incomplete press-report of the proceedings at Meerut Court on the 13th instant in connection with the preliminary objection about jurisdiction raised by me on behalf of the defence, I find that a serious misunderstanding exists in the public mind due to the statement of Mr. Langford James that my arguments were based on an Act of Parliament (the Indian High Courts Act 1861) that was long repealed. That statement of Mr. Langford James was inaccurate and misleading and there and then in the midst of his speech I had to interrupt and correct him that my arguments were based not on the Indian High Courts Act alone but also on the Government of India Act 1919, (9 and 10 G.W. 5 Ch. 101) and actually quoted Chapter IX Section 101 to 114 of that Act referring to the consideration of the Indian High Courts. I had also referred to the Government of India Act and the particular section when arguing the point but as Mr. Langford James appeared to have missed the point, I repeated again by interrupting him and corrected his misstatement in the speech. This interruption is omitted in the press reports and has caused some misunderstanding in the public mind. In fact my arguments were based on the definition of the High Court in the Criminal Procedure Code. In fairness to me and the Defence I shall thank you to publish the above and thus remove the misunderstanding.—Yours etc.

K. F. NARIMAN.

MR. WEDGWOOD BENN ON SEDITION

—:o:—

When Prosecution Must be Launched

"Searchlight" writes:—

"Apropos the prosecution of a dozen Communists in England in 1926 on a charge of sedition, Captain Wedgwood Benn, now Secretary of State for India, expressed himself as follows in the course of an article in the 'Contemporary Review':—

'The proceedings against the twelve Communists and the discussion which took place in Parliament, must create in the minds of thoughtful people serious reflection as to the state of law regarding freedom of speech and the publication of opinion; and, what is more important, a doubt as to the discretion or expediency which various Governments have shown in recent years in putting the law into operation .....Most people would concur in the view that the weapon of prosecution of sedition should not be brought out except in the most urgent case of necessity.....The greatest of all state interests is the impartiality of law. By this is meant not the impartiality of our courts and juries alone, but the impartiality exhibited by the Department of Public Prosecution in the initiation of proceedings.'

Very correct sentiments these. Will he put them into practice, now that he is in a position to do so, in regard to the trial of the Meerut prisoners? An ounce of practice is better than tons of profession."

ATTACK ON SNOWDEN

—:o:—

Purchasing Power of Indians

PREMIER URGES BRITISH INDUSTRY TO GO AHEAD

LONDON, June 17.

Presiding at the opening Convention at Newcastle, Lord Riddel referred to the recent remarks of Mr. Snowden that if the purchasing power of the people of India could be increased by only a penny weekly they could take sixty millions sterling worth of British cotton goods, and there would not be an idle spindle or loom in Lancashire. Lord Riddel said that Mr. Snowden seemed to have forgotten the Indian tariff which had seriously crippled the British trade and which in the event of increased Indian consumption would secure benefits for Indian not Lancashire mills. Lord Riddell read a message from Mr. MacDonald urging the British industry to go ahead and not be disturbed by voices of fear which only too often were voices of political partisanship.—A. P.

"CITY OF OTTAWA"

—:o:—

IMPERIAL AIRLINER'S FORCED DESCENT

LONDON, June 17.

One individual has been killed, four injured and it is feared seven are missing as result of the forced descent in the Channel three miles from Dungeness of

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NEW BENGAL COUNCIL

—:o:—

WILL MEET ON JULY 2

CALCUTTA, June 17.

It is understood that the new Bengal Council meets on July 2, with an opening address by H. E. the Governor.—Free Press.

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the Imperial Airways air-liner "City of Ottawa," bound for Paris from Croydon, carrying six women and five men passengers, pilot and mechanic and miscellaneous cargo.—Reuter.

CENTRAL BANKING ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

—:o:—

FIRST MEETING TO BE HELD AT BOMBAY

SIMLA, June 17.

The first meeting of the Central Banking Enquiry Committee will be held at Bombay on the 28th June as has been already announced. At the first meeting the allocation of subjects as between the Central and Provincial Committees which has been provincially proposed in the Finance Department's letter to Local Governments, will be considered afresh in consultation with the Finance Member. Sir George Schuster is proceeding to Bombay for the purpose.—Free Press.

Calcutta, June 17.—Sir A. K. Ghuznavi, Member, Executive Council, Government of Bengal, arrived from Darjeeling yesterday. He leaves for Simla to-morrow to attend the Agricultural Council to be opened by the Viceroy on the 21st instant.—A. P.

LATEST NEWS

LONDON, June 17.

Test match between England and South Africa was continued to-day at Edgbaston, Birmingham. South Africa were all out in their first innings for 250 runs shortly after tea interval.

At the close of the play England had made 34 for loss of no wickets.—Reuter.

GOVERNOR'S INVITATION TO CORPORATION

MEMBERS CAUTIONED AGAINST HASTY DECISION

—:o:—

Special Meeting to Consider Strike Situation To-day

At the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held on Monday afternoon, the Commissioner asked for priority on the ground of urgency for the consideration of a letter to the President from the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. The letter read as follows:—

("I am to say that His Excellency proposes to hold a conference at the Secretariat, Bombay, on Wednesday, the 19th June, at 3 p.m., to which public bodies in Bombay are being invited to send representatives in order to state their views on the present industrial situation in Bombay and the measures which they recommend. I am to invite your Municipality to send not more than three representatives to attend the Conference for the above purpose. I shall be obliged if you will kindly let me have a reply to this letter.")

On priority being granted, Dr. Dadachanji brought forward a motion that the President, Mr. H. M. Rahimtoolah and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta be appointed to represent the Corporation at the proposed Conference.

The mover observed that the matter was of vital importance and it was only proper that Government should convene such a conference. The men selected as Corporation's representatives were the fittest persons since they were not directly or indirectly connected with the industrial dispute.

MR. KANJI DWARKADAS SUGGESTS HIS OWN NAME.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas had nothing to say against the names suggested by Dr. Dadachanji, but he strongly felt that a dignified body like the Corporation should at least depute five persons to represent its views. He moved an amendment to appoint following five members as Corporation's representatives: The President, Dr. Deshmukh, Mr. Nariman, Mr. Horniman and himself. Speaking on the amendment, he reminded the House of the good work done by Dr. Deshmukh in the previous mill strike. As regards himself, he said since 1912, he had been taking interest in the labour questions. Coming to the subject-matter to be discussed at the Conference, he offered a suggestion that the Corporation's representatives should take a bold and impartial stand and see that no injustice was done to that "great and noble mass of workers." He drew pointed attention to the attempts that were being made to coerce Labour into submission.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi could not understand why the Corporation should revise its decision which was taken only two days back. He pointed out that the Corporation had decided that they should take an independent action in the matter. The speaker was against giving a blank cheque to the representatives whosoever they might be. He suggested that a special meeting of the Corporation should be called to discuss the matter after which it would be advisable to depute the representatives with a definite mandate.

SURPRISED.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh regarded the letter of the Private Secretary to the Governor as a bit of a surprise. At the present time, he said, things had been represented to them in such a way that he was bold to say that no member could go to the Conference with anything like an independent opinion. He would, therefore, advise the Corporation not to be in a hurry about so important a matter as was proposed to be discussed at the Conference. He suggested that a special meeting of the Corporation should be convened before Wednesday to consider the matter in all its aspects and formulate the Corporation's views on the subject. He was also of opinion that Corporation should send more than three members to the Conference. He was sure that if the President of the Corporation would, in his reply to the Private Secretary, stress the viewpoint of the Corporation regarding the appointment of five representatives, it was likely to be accepted. Proceeding, he added that the representation of the Corporation must needs include one of the members representing Labour.

CORPORATION SHOULD KNOW ITS MIND.

The speaker then referred to the situation which they were called upon to face. Somehow or other, he said, the atmosphere had become vitiated. Under the cry of Communism they were being bluffed and bullied. (Cries of hear, hear.) They had to take every precaution to see that their representatives were not in the least biassed by this cry. He then moved an amendment that the consideration of the matter be adjourned to Tuesday (to-day) when it should be resumed at a special meeting.

Prof. Rao seconded the amendment.

Dr. Mehta opposed the adjournment on the ground that nothing had happened during the last two days which would justify a revision of the previous decision of the Corporation. He was of opinion that the Corporation must take an independent action in the matter. The proposed Conference, he argued, was going to give colour to the belief that the Corporation had allied itself with the commercial bodies in the city against Labour. That was not, in his opinion, a happy position for them to take.

Mr. Gordhandas Morarji supported the adjournment.

Mr. H. P. Mody opined that it was only proper and advisable that the Corporation before sending its representatives to the Conference, should know its own views on the subject. He had, however, his misgivings about the proposal of sending five representatives instead of three as suggested. The other bodies were also asked to send three representatives each and the Government would not like to make any distinction.

AMENDMENT CARRIED.

Dr. Deshmukh's amendment was carried by a majority. The Corporation will meet to-day and discuss the situation before appointing its representatives to attend the Conference which is called to meet on Wednesday at the Secretariat.

RAILWAYMEN'S GRIEVANCES

—:o:—

MOHODA WORKERS REQUEST TO AUTHORITIES

MOHODA, June 17.

Under the auspices of the Labour Union, a mass meeting of Railway employees was held yesterday, to protest against the severity of punishments such as suspensions, dismissals, transfers, etc. inflicted on the Union workers, and to request the authorities concerned to discuss such cases with the Secretary of the Union before any serious punishment was inflicted, with a view to maintain good relationship between the Railway authorities and the employers.

The meeting also resolved to request for a reduction of daily working time to eight hours, and to insist on extra remuneration for any overtime work, which too should not exceed twelve hours.

Dissatisfaction was also expressed at the lack of any fixed scale of pay and increment for employees of the Engineering Department and the attention of the Railway authorities was invited thereto.—Free Press.

BOMBAY.

Bombay, June 17.

The local market opened easy at Rs. 334/ for Broach J/A. delivery in sympathy with weakness of New York market. Disappointed bulls liquidated owing to failure of American markets to respond the Weevil Report. Prices declined to Rs. 332/12 when some resistance was witnessed. Liverpool opened at a decline of 7 points and rates at 5-30 p.m. closed as under:—

Broach J./A	332/12
Broach A/M.	339/12.
Oomra July	288/-
Oomra D/J	301/8
Bengal July	228/-
Bengal D/J.	252/-

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 17.

June	239.00	+ 0.80
September	231.40	+ 0.60
December	223.70	+ 0.80

BOMBAY PRODUCE

Bombay, June 17.

Linseed Sept.	10/14/9
Linseed May	10/13/0
Wheat Sept.	7/3/6
Wheat May	7/4/9
Wheat Yellow	64/70
Wheat Katha	54/57
Wheat Piecie	70/74
Wheat Khandwa	70/90
Wheat Delhi	7/8
Linseed Spot	10/8
Rapeseed Yellow May	11/8/0

DAILY ROOM RATE

Bombay, June 17.

Bengal 253 D-J.
Bengal 230 July.
Broach 341 A-M.
Broach 334 J-A.
Umra 303 D-J.
Umra 288 July.

SPOT RATES.

Bombay, June 17.

Southern-Western Good Staple Rs. 324.

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, June 17.

200 G G Kesha and Co, Mundra	345
100 G G Kesha and Co, Veraval	315
200 G G Kesha and Co, Amraoti	268|270
100 G G Kesha and Co, Sailu	267
100 G G Kesha and Co, Rutlam	283
100 Toyomankwa, Anjar	330
100 Toyomankwa, Nizamabad	337
100 Toyomankwa, Limbdi	314
100 H Rambhagat, Sirhind	233
100 H Rambhagat, Khamgaon	277
100 Volkart Bros, Dhamangaon	258
100 Volkart Bros, Jaora	257
100 E Spinner and Co, Amalner	274
200 Ralli Bros, Amraoti	273
200 Ralli Bros, Akola	273
100 C V Jagjivan and Co, Dhamangaon	279
200 Kotak and Co, Itola	327
100 Sanchery Mill, Ujjain	285
100 Currimbhai, Amritsar	210
100 Japan T and Co, Broach	327|329
100 Japan T and Co, Nimbahera	263
100 Japan T and Co, Bagalkot	329
200 Japan T and Co, Khamgaon	282

OILS AND CAKES.

(The Tata Oil Mills Company.)
Ex Godown, Bombay.

Bombay, June 17.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 538 per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 565 per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 109 per ton.

Make : : : Your Money : Work for You.

YOU can secure a neat safe, holding both coins nd notes by becoming a SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITOR with us. We retain the key and as often as you bring 't to us, the safe is opened and the contents deposited in your name.

The man on a small salary, who can save but a small amount each month, will find this an admirable plan.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

STOCKS AND SHARES

Bombay, June 17.

As per request of several members of the Stock Exchange, the Board has decided to call a general meeting on Wednesday the 19th inst. to consider the question of re-opening of business for forward delivery. It appears that there is large majority in favour of opening the Stock Exchange but as protest against closing down wells, the business is not likely to begin until 24th. inst. However the question will be discussed by the general meeting. Business on cash was done as under today:—

Laxmi Cotton 1450, 1460.
Solapur 4740/-
Amritsar Patdi 117/-
Gujarat Rails 77/8, 78/-
Sialkot 94/-
India Bank 163/-
Imperial Bank 1432/8
Union Bank 3/6, 3/6/3.
Central Bank 19/-, 19/6.
Tata Power Ordi. 405/-, 407/8.
Tata Power Pref. 968/12.
Tram Pref. 63/8.
Katni Cement Second Pref. 101/4.
Punjab Ordinary 11/14.
New India 21/4.
Jupitar 10/2.
Scindia 9/8, 9/10.
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. 73/12.
B. B. Petrol 4/11/6.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, June 17.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 69-9.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 91/8
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 91/
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 82.
4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96/2
4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 94/
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 98/
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 98/2.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/12
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945\|55 Rs. 101\|14.
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs 101/15
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 103
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 104
6-1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 107-8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 80/
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 80.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 80.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 108/4
6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 100.

Forward Rates:—2nd July settlement. 3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 69-8-0, 5 per cent 1945\|55 Rs. 101/12/0

Tone of Market:—Weak, few buyers.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, June 17.

In full-pressed bales.	14-6-29	Since 1st Sept. This year.
Khandesh	148	360,988
Central India	321	372,201
Barsi and Nagar	302	249,883
Hyderabad-Gaorani	....	83,662
Berar	710	771,951
Central Provinces	134	381,964
Total Oomras	1,615	2,220,649
Dholera	2,675	177,395
N-W Provinces	....	61,464
Rajputana	131	44,918
Sind-Punjab	....	127,684
Broach	99	190,890
Coompta and Dharwar	967	91,799
Westerns-Northerns	263	37,770
Cocoanada	....	5
Tinneveily and Cambodia	....	29810
Persian	....	1,649
American	....	8,332
Egyptian and African	451	81,883
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	....	10
Total	6,201	3,074,258

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, June 17.

In full-pressed bales.	14-6-29	1st Sept. to 13th June. This year.
Europe	6,325	776,675
Japan and China	10,583	1,524,866
Coast Ports	....	17,691
Up-country by Rail	....	110,897
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	....	7,477
Total	16,908	2,437,606

WEEKLY CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET REPORT

We have received from Messrs. V. H. A. Ganny, the following weekly report dated Calcutta the 15th June:—

Jutes:—The market for the manufactured commodity has ruled quiet throughout the week and 9 porters hessian after touching 13/8 and the heavy fees Rs. 33 have closed little steadier at 13/12 and 33/8 respectively There was very little to record in the raw material which fluctuated within narrow limits round last week's closing.

The uncertain position of the manufactured goods has undermined the confidence of the investing public to some extent. Local dealers and investors are rather afraid of putting in their money in this section for fresh purchases before wholesome conditions prevail in the commodity market. The easier ruling prices of the ready goods foretell a bad future for the share market but a heavy setback is not possible unless the investors get nervous to pase off their holdings. The coming crop estimate to be published on 3rd July 1929 will decide the fate to some extent for the working returns of the Mills. The speculative scrips are held fast by some of the bulls here. Higher priced stocks have remained a bit easier fluctuating within narrow limits at alomst unchanged levels of the last week. The business was much as much less in as the coal section was very active overshadowing all other sections. Howrah, Clive and National have closed steady at 56/7, 39 and 29/5 respectively.

Dividends:— Caledonian 55, Cheviot 25, Delta 35, Lothian 35, Orient 20.

Cottons:—Remain unchanged.

Coals:—This section was very prominent and Raneegunge mark a record jump of further 12 points over last week's closing. From 35 they were taken upto 46 1/2 to close easy at 41, possibly due to profit taking. Besides the expected settlement of their dispute with Messrs. Tatas, the reason for the sudden rise, as rumoured here, is that a huge quantity of coal possessed by the collairies and considered to be of Jhama quality till now, has proved to be the otherwise, such as can be utilised as coke, according to the test of Captain Foster (The mining engineer of the Raneegunge Coal Association), which may fetch much higher price. However, there is some doubt yet in the commercial circle about the proving.

Among other scrips New Beerbhoom and Deol register a rise of 1/8 at 18/8. Amalgamated were taken upto 13, Equitable upto 23 and East Indian upto 22. Bansra, which is an adpacent colliery to the Raneegunge, owned by the same managing Agents, has also jumped from 2/8 to 6 in sympathy. North Damuda from 3/8 advanced to 5, Bhulanbarraree mark a rise of 4 points from 22 to 26, Pench Valley have improved from 29 to 34 and Nazira had buyers upto 14 from 12. Burrakur after moving upto 15/6 have closed little easier at 14/14.

Tea Shares:—Were neglected .Seajuli were somewhat better at 44 c.d.

Banks:—Central Bank have imprvod to 18/12.

Govt. Securities:—Were a quiet market. 3-1/2 per cent. were quoted at 70/4.

Miscellaneous:—Indian Iron and Steel having been taken upto 17 in expectation of a better dividend, close a little quiet at 16/11. A deal in Indian Standard Wagon Pref. is reported at 82. Kumardhubi Engineering have improved to 4. Bisra Stone on a very good report, have improved to 40/4 x.d. Frank Ross were done at 3 x.d., Marshalls changed hands at 2/10, Calcutta Tramway were reported at 13/8. Madans had buyers at 3/12, Carew and Co. had buyers at 11 v.d., Tide Water Oil were steady at 13/8, c.d. and Midnapore Zemindary were quoted round 125.

That Bank rate remains unchanged at 5 p.c.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 17.

	Ready Red leafy.	Ready Average.
Bengal Superfine	250	....
Bengal Fine	240	....
Bengal F G	235	220
Sindh-Punjab Fine	240	....
Sindh-Punjab F G	235	220
Wardha-Hingt Fine	305	280
Nagpur Savner Fine	305	280
Yeotmal Fine	295	270
Arvi Fine	295	270
Amraoti Fine	290	265
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	285	260
Malkapur Fine	275	245
Khandesh Fine	260	235
Muthia Fine	240	225
Muthia F G	230	215
Nanded-Purna F G G S	300	265
Purna F G G S	290	265
Parbhani-Sailu F G G S	290	265
Indore-Ujjain Fine	285	275
Burwah Sanavad Fine	290	265
Cambodia	410	....
Jinja	470	....
Busoga	475	....

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, June 15.

July close at s 7/10 7/8d. 1/8d.
Oct. close at s 8/2 1/4d. 1/8d.
Dec. close at s 8/4 1/4d. 1/8d.

"Farm Relief Bill awaits President's signature. Weather now main factor indications too dry Canada, which if continue will cause market advance."

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

CABLE NEWS

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from New York:—14th June.

July Highest 18.77 (10-05) lowest 18.49 (2 p.m.)

While Government Boll-weevil report bullish, market declined on failure report to stimulate demand.

15 June.

July Highest 18.55 (at the opening) lowest 18.41 (11.56 a.m.).

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

American Consumption and Weevil reports bullish buti-counted. Weather favourable and likely continue, if so effect lower next two weeks.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Messrs. Newall and Clayton have received the following news by cable dated 15th inst. from their Liverpool Head Office:—

(1) "Cotton.—Weevil Emergence Report as expected but the outside Public still not convinced that crop is seriously menaced, a shot dry Summer would hold insects in check. Weather favourable."

(2) "Sugar.—Statistics of Sugar attracting speculative investment buying of distant months. Trade still cautious owing to poor refined demand. Upward movement dependant of low price decreasing 1929-30 production."

(3) "COCOA.—Bahia middle crop delay and better statistical picture improving sentiment.

(4) "WHEAT.—Washington situation likely to result in an erratic market. Dryness in Canada attracting more attention."

Harris:—"Cotton:—Expect moderate fluctuations for present, weather main factor."

Jenks:—"Weather improved, but boll weevil complaints increasing. Government report shows heavy emerging Texas, Carolina, Mussissippi May consumption large. Market quiet but steady. Have favourable opinion, securities firm."

Messrs. Khimji Poonja and Co. have received the following cables:—

From Liverpool friends Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk and Co:.

Dated the 14th instant:—"Weevil emergence heavy especially Texa Carolina Mississippi, Louisiana.

"Aeerica consumed May 668,000."

"Farm Bill approved by Congress."

Dated the 15th instant:—"Market ignoring weevil and rain fearing strike end July Lancashire."

From New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co.:—

"Weevil numerous but on account of good weather general feeling reacting. Rather buy."

Router:—

"Market was heavy, unfavourable reports being offset by more favourable crop conditions and liquidation."

BOMBAY COTTON STATISTICS.

(East India Cotton Association Ltd.)

Receipt from 1st Sept. to 13th June		30,68,057
Same time last season		31,67,708
Receipts from 1st Sept. to 13th June	1928/29	1927/26
United Kington	54,373	81,080
Continent	6,86,781	5,85,690
China	3,17,136	2,29,116
Japan	12,07,730	8,48,810
Coast Ports	17,691	23,405
U. S. A.	35,121	3,625
Total	23,19,232	17,71,726
Total exports by Rail 1st Sept. 1928 to 13th June 1929		1,10,897
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1928 to 13th June 1929		4,54,920
Same period last year		4,68,534
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and Mills in Bombay on 13th June 1929		11,79,705
Same time last year		12,50,650

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, June 17.

F P Bales:—

Receipts to date 15-6-29: 9153000 1928-29; 8332000 1927-28.

Receipts yesterday 15-6-29: 3000 1928-29; 3000 1927-28.

Exports to date 15-6-29: 7730000 1928-29; 7308000 1927-28.

Stock at Ports 14-6-29: 952000 1928-29; 995000 1927-28.

Stock at Interior Towns 14-6-29 353000 1928-29; 494000 1927-28.

Stock at Liverpool 14-6-29: 987000 1928-29; 781000 1927-28.

Visible Supply 14-6-29: 2658000 1928-29; 3253000 1927-28.

Quantity in Sight 14-6-29: 15293000 1928-29; 13958000 1927-28.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, June 17.

	Cwts.
Wheat	1,404
Linseed	3,504
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	263
Gingellyseeds	1,218
Poppyseeds	667
Groundnuts	6,257
Castorseeds	1,007
Rice	16,052
Myrabollams	2,677
Cottonseeds	3,682
Gram	2,013
Jowar	331
Bajree	191
Coal	699 Tons

BULLION

(Bombay Bullion Brokers' Ass. Ltd.)

SILVER.

Bombay, June 17.

London Ready 24-6.
London Forward 24-6.
China Opening 2-4-11, Closing 2-4-11.
America Cent 52-12.
Ready 56-7.
Jeth Opening 55-13, Highest 55-15, Closing 55-15.
Asad Opening 55-12, Highest 55-13, Closing 55-12.
Teji-mandi:—
Jeth 0-6-0; Asad Re. 1.
Tone of Silver:—Quietly steady. China small sellers. India small buyers.

GOLD.

Bombay, June 17.

Ready 21-8.
Jeth 21-7-9.
Asad 21-8.
N Manor 21-12-3.
N City 21-10-9.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, June 17.

Our Market has ruled steady to-day both in respect of Ready as well as Forward positions. June Shipment prices register a rise of about half an anna per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/3 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 8/- per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment June Rs. 7/12/6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment July.Sept Rs. 7-8-6 per cwt F. B. H.
Shipment Oct/Dec. Rs. 7-8-6 per cwt F. B. H.
Shipment Jan/Mar. Rs. 7-11 per cwt F. B. H.
B.R.B. Beet Sugar:—Ready Rs. 13-3 per cwt.
Refined Sugar:—Ready Rs. 12/13 per cwt.
Tone:—Steady.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank, as on the 7th June 1929.

LIABILITIES.

Subscribed Capital	11,25,00,000
Capital Paid up	5,62,50,000
Reserve	5,22,50,000
Public Deposits	5,88,61,000
Other Deposits	72,49,07,000
Loans against securities per contra	—
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra	—
Contingent Liabilities	—
Sundries	1,63,63,000
Rupees	90,86,31,000

The above balance sheet includes.—

Deposits in London	£ 905,400
Advances and Investments in London	£ 919,300
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	£ 137,000

Percentage 21.91
Bank Rate 5 per cent.

ASSETS.

Government Securities	21,24,14,000
Other authorized securities under the Act	2,57,02,000
Loans	11,91,68,000
Cash Credits	27,65,80,000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	5,81,60,000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	23,68,000
Bullion	—
Dead Stock	2,85,43,000
Liability of constituents for Contingent liabilities per contra	—
Sundries	85,54,000
Balances with other Banks	17,93,000
	73,32,82,000
Cash	17,53,49,000
Rupees	90,86,31,000

MEMORANDUM

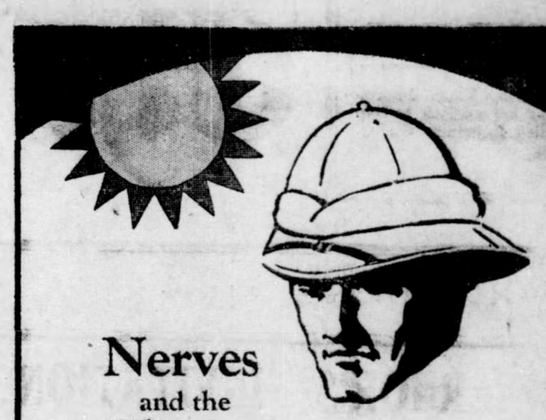
LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Public Deposits	Decrease. 2,71,06,000
Other Deposits	Increase. 27,05,000

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Bank's Investments	Increase. 12,78,000
Loans	Increase. 1,11,64,000
Cash Credit	Decrease. 107,85,000
Bills Discouned and Purchased	Decrease. 84,33,000
Cash	Decrease. 1,68,23,000

Percentage 21.91
Imperial Bank of India,
Bombay, 7th June, 1929.



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DAY and night your nerves have to fight the energy-sapping influence of constant heat.

Why should you not help your nerves to keep healthy during such times of great nervous strain—by backing up their strength with Sanatogen.

Sanatogen will give you a reserve of strength to keep healthy and energetic — because as a well-known London Physician writes:

"Sanatogen goes straight to the core of well-being, viz., the cells, and builds these up into a solid and permanent fabric of health."

Decide now to give Sanatogen a few weeks' trial. Then all symptoms of "nerviness," like headache, sleeplessness, lack of energy, etc., will soon disappear.

Buy a bottle to-day.

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At all Chemists and Bazars.

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DO you ever suffer from an uneasy consciousness that your hair is not looking as well as it might? Too many women forget that hair beauty is a matter of hair health. Your hair needs nourishment: *the roots must be fed*

KOKO contains *every* ingredient necessary to feed, cleanse and stimulate the scalp and to produce a perfect head of lovely, lustrous hair. Use KOKO daily—see the difference it makes, and enjoy its deliciously cooling properties.

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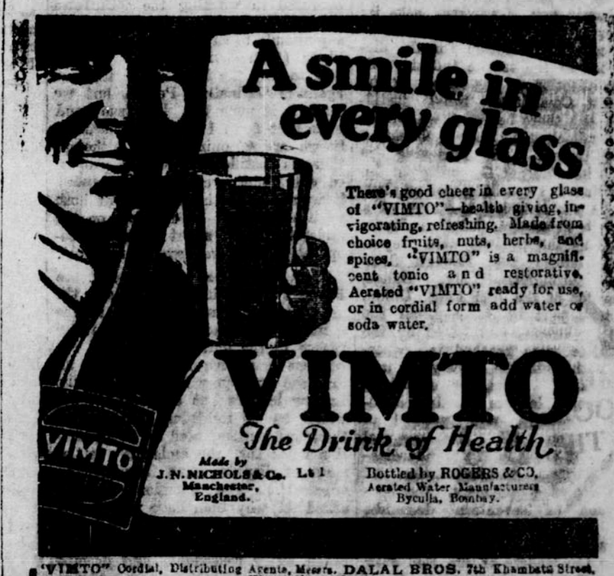
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P.&O. British India.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929		All vessels	
22 June	Mooltan x		20,847
29 ,,	Rawalpindi	will	16,619
6 July	Rajputana@		16,568
13 ,,	Mantua		10,946
20 ,,	Maloja x	now	20,837
27 ,,	Kaiser-i-Hind		11,518
3 Aug	Ranpura@		16,601
10 ,,	Macedonia	sail	11,120
17 ,,	Nalderax		16,088
24 ,,	Rasmak		10,602
31 ,,	Malwa	direc	11,000
Sept.	Rawalpin		16,619
7 ,,	Narkundax		16,572
14 ,,	Rajputana	from	16,518
28 ,,	Morea		10,946
5 Oct.	Viceroy of India	Bombay	19,648
12 ,,	Mantua		10,946
19 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
26 ,,	Rasmak @	without	10,602
2 Nov.	Ranpura		16,601
,,	Maloja x		20,837
9 ,,	Ranchi	transhipp	16,650
23 ,,	Macedonia		11,120
30 ,,	Rasmak		10,602
7 Dec.	Nalderax	ment	16,088
14 ,,	Viceroy of India		19,649
21 ,,	Rawalpindia	at	16 614
28 ,,	Morea		10,958
1930			
1 Jan.	Narkunda x	Aden	16,572
14 ,,	Ranpura		16,601
18 ,,	Rajputana x		16,568
25 ,,	Ranchi		16,650

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through Steamers from Australia have limited accomodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June, 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P.&O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1929		
24th July	Dumana	8427
28th Aug.	Domala	8442

These two vessels are one class ships Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£112
	B £60	£105
	C £56	£98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about 1929		
1st June.	Naldera	Colombo and Australia.
9th ,,	Kidderpore	Straits China and Japan.
15th July	Malwa	Colombo Straits China and Japan
29th ,,	Narkunda	Colombo and Australia
2nd Aug.	Morea	Colombo Straits China and Japan
8th ,,	Comorin	Colombo and Australia
19th ,,	Mantua	Colombo Straits China and Japan
26th Sept.	Maloja	Colombo and Australia
7th ,,	Macedonia	Colombo Straits China and Japan
11th Oct.	Naldera	Australia.
24th ,,	Rawalpindi	Colombo Straits, China and Japan

x Cargo only.

SHIPPING

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Leave.
Hakozaki Maru	10500	— —	@26June
aPenang Maru	5214	20 June	30 ,,
Hakusan Maru	10400	— —	@10July
Sado Maru	5898	29 June	13 ,,
Kitano Maru	8000	— —	@24July
aTottori Maru	5973	16 July	28 ,,
Haruna Maru	10500	— —	@7 Aug.
Awa Maru	6028	29 July	12 ,,

aDo not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave. Colombo	Arrive. Marseille
Atsuta Maru	8000	27 June	15 July
Kashima Maru	10000	11 July	29 July.
Hakone Maru	10500	25 July	12 Aug.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons	From Hong-Kong	From Kobe
Shinyo Maru	22000	10 July.	17 July.
Siberia Maru	20000	24 July.	31 ,,

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares. Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
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Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K.Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure.
Ganges Maru	14th June	22nd June
Shinnoh Maru	24th ,,	7th July
Sumatra Maru	11th July	24th ,,
Chifuku Maru	25th ,,	8th Aug.
Shunko Maru	10th Aug.	24th ,,

For Particulars apply to:—
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BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN COLOMBO MADRAS CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929 7 p.m.		
19th June.	Bandra	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
19th ,,	Karoa	East & South Africa.
20th ,,	Varela	Karachi and Persian Gulf. Passengers embark 9 p.m. Thursday Ballard Pier.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs|Fridays, every week. The departure of the Karachi-Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.- Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with

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Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
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For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—

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N.B.—Life Member's charge Rs. 500 only once—Life Member is entitled to get all foarecasts free of charge for whole life time.

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Reserve Fund:—Rs. 15,75,000/- Paid up Capital:—Rs. 31,17,419
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HARIDASS KAPOOR, Manager,

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Measurements	Advertising Rates (per inch rates)
Length of Column...21½ inches	Column Inches: 1 to 200 in. ...₹ 4.00; 201 ,, 500 ,, ... 3.60; 501 ,, 800 ,, ... 3.20; 801 to 1000 in....₹ 2.80; 1000 ,, 1500 ,, ... 2.40; Above 1500 ,, ... 2.00
Width of Column ... 2¼ ,,	
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Bombay Branch:—ALICE BUILDING, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT Co., Ltd.

25% of the Premium refunded as Bonus. Funds about Rs. 2½ Lakhs.
The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 a As. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co. Chief Agents, Mazgaon, BOMBAY, 10.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms :—CASH with order

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Claimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An efficient young COMPOUNDER for Dispensary in Bombay. Apply personally MANAGER, MODERN HINDU HOTEL, Ballard Pier, Tram Junction, between 2 and 3 P.M.
A R1685

WANTED—A SHORT-HAND TYPIST, full time for an Advocate's Office. Apply stating terms to Box No. 2302 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
A R 1672

WANTED—LANGUAGES GRADUATE with teaching experience for Coronation High School Pay Rs 100 to 125 start, according qualifications and experience. Sports-man preferred. Apply to Chief Karbhari, Mangrol.
A 32375

WANTED GRADUATES and UNDERGRADUATES. Pay according to qualifications. Apply stating terms to the CHAIRMAN Edward Memorial High School Borsad.
A R1689

WANTED—Respectable agents to sell shares of an European managed TEA GARDEN and COAL Mine on handsome terms. Applications from spare-time workers are also considered. Apply to the Bengal Mercantile Agency, 21 Baneapuker Road, Calcutta.

WANTED.—GRADUATES to join immediately, one strong in Persian and the other in History. Honours preferred. Must state salary. Apply to HEAD MASTER, Shree Saraswati High School, Nadiad.
A 32340

WANTED PUBLIC TO KNOW that Messrs. THE ACME TRADING & MANUFACTURING Coy., PATENT TRADE MARK & DESIGN REGISTRATION AGENTS, of Calcutta, Delhi and Lahore, have opened their branch office at LALSINGH BUILDINGS, SHEIK MEMON STREET, BOMBAY No. 2, Enquiries Solicited.
R1689.

WANTED;

20 Candidates more for Training of Wireless Operators' Course; Examination and Final certificate controlled by the Director-General of Wireless. Good prospect of Inland and Marine Service.

Apply with 1 anna stamp to the Principal

THE BENGAL WIRELESS and TELEGRAPH COLLEGE,
3, Barman Street, CALCUTTA.

FRUITS AND FLOWERS.

BIG—Superior Langra Bombay mangoes Rs. 17 per 100; Genuine rose-scented lichies Rs. 11 per 1,000 Expenses extra. Advance essential (season poor-get supply soon). Ador gardens with my worthy grafts Grafts catalogue free. SUPERINTENDENT, Riyasat Garden, No. 5, Darbhanga.
F R 1668

MEDICAL

MISS RUTH'S New Turkish Bath scientific hand massage. Violet Ray treatment. Nurses in attendance. Sitaram Buildings, K Block, 1st Floor, Palton Road, Crawford Market..
M R1654.

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LIMITED.

Mirzapore Square North, Calcutta.
Premier and Largest Indian Hotel.
Best arrangements. Home comforts. Family suits available.
Daily charges—Rs. 10, 6, 4-8 and 3.
Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 58-0-
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF TREBLE POWER HYDRAULIC RIVETTER, BOILER STEEL DRILLING MACHINE, HORIZONTAL BAND SAW, ENGINE TYRES, WIER PUMPS, HIGH SPEED TOOL STEEL, AND PIPES CAST IRON 1ST CLASS AND SECOND-HAND WORKSHOP MACHINERY SUCH AS MOULDING MACHINES, PLANING MACHINES, DRILLING MACHINES, CIRCULAR SAW BENCHES, BORING MACHINES, MORTICING MACHINES, LATHES OF SORTS, AND PORTABLE TILE MAKING MACHINE, ETC.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the purchase of Surplus Stores and Second-hand Machinery, which can be seen at the General Stores Depot, Parel, Mechanical Shops, Parel, Carriage and Wagon Shops, Matunga, Railway's Wharf at Sewri Bunder and Lighting Sub-Station at Wadi Bunder.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with conditions on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores, at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2 per copy, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form, and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the purchase of Surplus Stores and Second-hand Machinery." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 10th July, 1929.

D. S BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
11th June, 1929.
1 32356

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

AS the 10th of Mohurrum (Ashurah) happens to fall on WEDNESDAY, the 19th June, 1929, our Offices will remain CLOSED on that day.

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.,
CURRIMBHOY & CO. LTD.
32373

UNIVERSITY OFBOMBAY.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINERSHIPS, 1929 (SECOND HALF YEAR).

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that at a MEETING to be held shortly, the Syndicate will proceed to make appointments to Examinerships at the B.A. Pass, B.Sc. Subsidiary, M.Sc. (Translation), B.Com., B.E., Law and Medical Examinations to be held during the second half of the current calendar year when they will be glad to consider any applications that may have been received by the Registrar not later than WEDNESDAY, the 3rd July, 1929. Forms of application and other particulars regarding the Examinerships may be obtained from the Registrar's Office.

2. CANVASSING, DIRECT OR INDIRECT, WILL DISQUALIFY AN APPLICANT FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF EXAMINER.

By order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR.
32363 University Registrar.

LEGAL NOTICES.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

Insolvency No. 1250 of 1928.
Re:—KAKOOBHAI alias BHIMJI PURSHOTTUM THUCKER, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Vithalwadi, lately carrying on business as Piece-goods merchant in partnership with Narandas Dharamsey, Meghji Jiwandas, Hargowandas Kanji Bhatt and Narandas Nathubhai (since deceased) under the name and Style of Messrs. Narandas Kakoobhai and Co., at Mulji Jetha Market and now Unemployed:

An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 21st August, 1929 at 11-15 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 14th day of June, 1929.

S. K. BRAHMANDKAR,
Ag. Chief Clerk.
32376

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of Bai Benkuver, widow of Sha Harjiwandas Dharsey, of Jafrabad Kapole Bania Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Jafrabad in Kathiawar Deceased.

(1) RANCHHODDAS HANSRAJ and (2) AMIDAS HANSRAJ, both of Bombay Kapole Bania Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Sandhurst Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, the Executors and Trustees of the last Will and Testament of the deceased abovenamed. ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twenty-seventh day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine, and in the Twentieth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) K. M. TALYARKHAN.
The 27th day of May, 1929.
Messrs. TYABJI DAYABHAI AND CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
32377

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

5 Per Cent Loan 1939-44.

Issued at Rs. 96 as. 8 and repayable **AT PAR**

not earlier than the 15th July, 1939, or later than the 15th July, 1944;

WITH A

DEPRECIATION FUND

AND WITH

Conversion Rights to Future Loans.

5 Per Cent Bonds 1935.

Issued at Rs. 98 and repayable **AT PAR** on the 15th September, 1935.

Open from the 20th June to the 28th June, 1929. But cash Subscriptions to the Loan and the Bonds will be closed when such Subscriptions have reached Rs. 12 Crores and 15 Crores respectively. Cash Subscriptions to either issue may also be closed when the total of Subscriptions to the two issues combined has reached Rs. 18 Crores.

Subscriptions may be in cash or in Indian Treasury Bills or in 6 per cent Bonds, 1930, 1931 and 1932.

ADVANCE INTEREST from the date of application up to the

14TH JULY 1929 will be paid at 5 per cent per annum on the

14TH SEPT. 1929

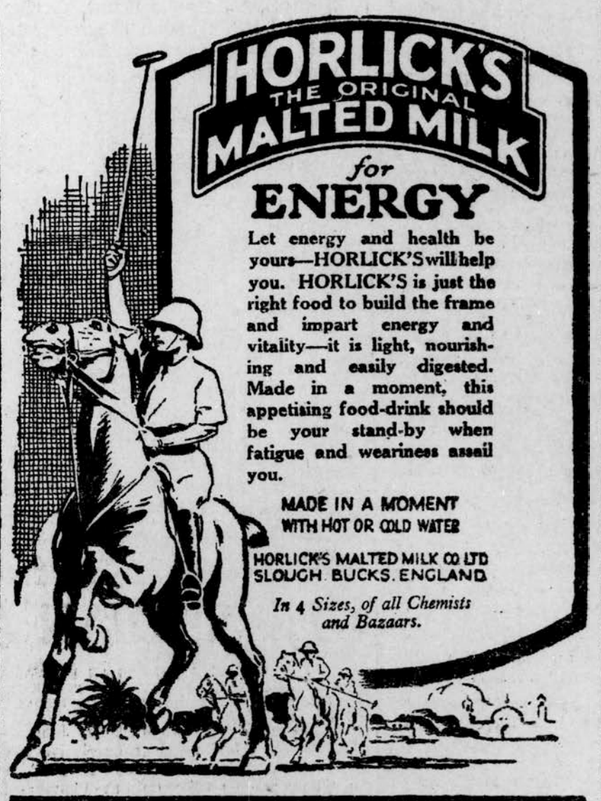
5 PER CENT LOAN, 1939-44 issued.

5 PER CENT BONDS, 1935

Holders of Bonds tendering these for conversion will receive interest thereon up to the 30th June, 1929, and interest on the new securities from the date of the application.

Applications may be tendered at any Local Head Office or Branch of the Imperial Bank of India or the Office of the Controller of the Currency Calcutta, or of the Accountants General, Madras or Burma, or at any Government Treasury.

For full DETAILS—See Government of India Notification No. F. 18 (1)—F/29, dated the 11th June, 1929, or apply at any of the above places.


HORLICK'S
THE ORIGINAL
MALTED MILK
for
ENERGY
Let energy and health be yours—HORLICK'S will help you. HORLICK'S is just the right food to build the frame and impart energy and vitality—it is light, nourishing and easily digested. Made in a moment, this appetising food-drink should be your stand-by when fatigue and weariness assail you.
MADE IN A MOMENT
WITH HOT OR COLD WATER
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO LTD
SLOUGH. BUCKS. ENGLAND
In 4 Sizes, of all Chemists and Bazaars.

AMUSEMENTS

THE CAPITOL

Special Matinee To-day at 4 p.m.
Other Shows at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
The Celebrated European Artistes

PETER & ROSE

Direct from their Continental Tour in SONGS & COMIC SKETCHES Also

Complete Change of Programme from To-morrow, the 19th.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-DAY 4-30; 6-30; 8-15 & 10 p.m.
Society's Veneer Cracks under flaming Russian Passion in

THE AGE OF INNOCENCE

Featuring

BEVERLEY BAYNE

Has a Woman the right to steal happiness? One mis-mating through the wiles of an ambitious mother, and scores were made unhappy.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-DAY 4, 6-30 & 10 p. m.

AL JOLSON
IN
THE JAZZ SINGER

Supported in a Supreme Role by a Mighty Cast including

MAY McAVOY
WARNER OLAND
EUGENIE BESSERER.

SEE AND HEAR

AL JOLSON'S

Vibrant Voice Speak right out of the Screen in Scenes of Sheerest Emotion.

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY 4-30; 6-30; 8-15 & 10 p.m.

DOUGLAS MACLEAN

Goes Stanley and Livingstone one better in

HOLD THAT LION

To win the Girl, Doug has to capture the most unsociable Lion in Africa.

CHEMICAL DIAMONDS,

Substitute for real Diamonds. Proof against Fire, Steel File, and Nitric Acid. Price Rs. 10/- per carat. Catalogue Free.

American Chemical Diamond Co., No. 3, Genl. Mathia Mudaly St., MADRAS

Wonderful "LEPROSY" Cure
"Kusthukuladh Vantabhaskaram"
Cure guaranteed.

For details apply in English to—
T. V. RAGHAVACHARYULU
Zamindar, Sreeraghava Ayurvedasramam Kadali Razole (Godavery Dt.)
Madras Presidency.

BANKING.

Imperial Bank of India.

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL	11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND	5,22,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	5,62,50,000

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.
LOCAL BRANCHES
Byculla Branch—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
LONDON OFFICE—22 Old Broad Street, London, E.C. 2.
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received, for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions. The purchase and sale of Government Securities undertaken at all Branches for the public generally.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Sterling and Rupee Letters of Credit Issued.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney etc, may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

YOUR LIFE READING

Please write the date of birth or the time of writing the letter. The future for one year will be intimated to you giving details for every month. Charge for one year Rs. 2, for five years Rs. 7-8. V.-P. Charges As. 4.

"SWADESA MITRAN", Tamil Daily of Madras, writes:—This is the Astrologer who predicted the exact future.

GANDHI JOTHISHA NILAYAM,
TIRUTTANI (Chittoor Dt.),
Madras Presidency.

PHTHISIS

DR. BANERJEE'S NEW SPECIFIC

SANOTROPIN

The immense powers in this happy combination *shall* surprise you. With a special diet, it makes early cases fit in 2 months.

Dr. BANERJEE, L.M.S., D.M.O. Retd. Deoghar, (S.P.)
Tel. Ad. Hillsway, DEOGHAR.

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FEVER CURE
Rs. 1/ Per Phial.
THE
DACCA AYURVEDIA PHARMACY LTD. DACCA

Cook EASY

Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE

Annapurna Cooker Co.,
Bg. Basavangudi, Bangalore.
Bombay Agents:—
Mafatlal Vanmalidas & Co.,
Girgaum Back Road.

City & Suburbs

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Khar Youth League's protest against Mr. Hutchinson's arrest, 10 a.m.
Ashura (Muharram), Bank Closed.

WEDNESDAY, June 19.

Second LL.B. Examination Results, University Hall, 2 p.m.
Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Annual General Meeting, Petit Bldg., 359, Hornby Road, 5-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, June 23.

Annual Convocation of Nathibai D. Thackersey's Indian Women's University, Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, 5 p.m.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Telegraphic communication with Rangoon is perfect and the time of transmission of telegrams to and from stations in Burma is now normal.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Colombo and Australia per s.s. "Naldera" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday, the 20th instant.

CITY MORTALITY.

The following is a statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Sunday to 6 a.m. of Monday:—

Small-pox attack 1, death 1. Total Mortality (Exclusive of Still-born) 56. The total mortality this day last year was 65.

—:o:—

SPECIAL CORPORATION MEETING.

A special meeting of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Hall, to-day (Tuesday), at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time).

BOMBAY SUBURBAN YOUTH CONFERENCE.

A meeting of the members of the Reception Committee will be held on Tuesday, (to-day), at 9 a.m., in the Laxmi Society Pavilion, 10th Road, Khar, when all the members are requested to be present.

MR. HUTCHINSON'S ARREST

—:o:—

KHAR YOUTH LEAGUE TO HOLD PROTEST MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Khar Youth League, there will be a public meeting, to-day (Tuesday), at 10 a.m. (S. T.), at the Laxmi Society Pavilion 10th Road, Khar, to protest against Comrade Hutchinson's arrest.

SARASWAT CO-OPERATIVE BANKING SOCIETY, LTD.

The annual general meeting of the members will be held to-day (Tuesday), at 4 p.m., in the Saraswat Brahman Samaj Hall, to transact the usual business.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The outward P. & O. mail steamer "Naldera" with the Mails from London of 6th instant arrived at Aden at 6-30 a.m. on the 16th idem and left there at 10-30 a.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 7 p.m. on Thursday, the 20th instant.

The "Naldera" will sail for Colombo and Australia from Ballard Pier at 11 p.m. on Thursday, the 20th June. (Medical Inspection 9-30 p.m.).

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O. S. K. steamer "Sumatra Maru" left Moji for Bombay on the 13th June and is due to arrive in Bombay on 11th July via usual ports.

The N. Y. K. steamer "Penang Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 16th instant, and is due to arrive here on Thursday morning, the 20th at day-light.

The outward P. & O. Mail steamer "Mantua" with Mails from London of 13th instant left Marseilles at 4-30 a.m. on the 15th instant.

The homeward P. & O. Mail steamer "Macedonia" with the Mails from Bombay of 1st instant arrived at Marseilles at 6-30 a.m. on the 15th instant. Passengers travelling by the P. & O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Sunday afternoon. The Mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Monday morning.

USP
BASEL MISSION ROOFING TILES
Raval & Co.
13, Bank Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

PARSI BOYS IN COURT

—:o:—

ALLEGED DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR

ACCUSED MAKE COUNTER ALLEGATIONS AGAINST POLICE

In the Court of the Hon. Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Katrak, in the Girgaum Police Court, 4 Parsi boys named Banaji Kawasji, Ardeshir Kavasji, Hormusji, Muncher-sha and Pestanji R. Mistri were charged with disorderly behaviour.

Mr. Callagh, Deputy Inspector, appeared for the prosecution, Mr. J. Tarapore defended accused Nos. 1, 2 and 3, and Mr. B. J. Dhondi represented accused No. 4.

The case for the prosecution was that while playing cricket at the Gowalia Tank Maidan, a ball struck an Ayah, who was standing there at some distance with a child in her arms and that when her companion, Santan, went to remonstrate with the boys, she was assaulted by accused Nos. 1 and 2 and a witness ran to summon the police. Police Constable 1233 went there and arrested accused Nos. 1 and 2. While he was busy with the arrest of the said accused, No. 3 kicked him and No. 4 dealt a blow on his neck from behind. According to P. C. 1233, No. 4 escaped and was afterwards seen on footpath opposite the Gamdevi Police Station and he was arrested there.

Defence of accused No. 1 was that nothing happened when P. C. 1233 appeared on the scene. There was a crowd and the P. C. used his stick with the result that it struck a boy, named Bhesania on the head and the boy bled profusely. P. C. 1233, being himself a Goan, sided with the Ayah. Accused No. 1 insisted on the boy being treated by Dr. Ghadiali and took him to the dispensary of the said doctor. Hence he and accused 2 were arrested by P. C. 1233.

Accused No. 3 stated that he was in the crowd when the P. C. was marching off Nos. 1 and 2 to the Gamdevi Police Station. He was arrested merely because he followed accused Nos. 1 and 2.

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS AGAINST POLICE CONSTABLES.

Statement of accused No. 4 was that he was not at all at Gowalia Tank. But when he was going along in a tram car near the Fire Brigade Station, he saw the boy Bhesania and accused No. 1 were being marched off to the Police Station. As he knew the boy and accused No. 1, he got down from the tram car to see as to what the matter was. The police constables were pushing back the crowd and P. C. Nos. 1233 and 3381 were assaulting the Parsis. As accused 4 too was pushed, he went to the footpath, opposite the Police Station and was taking down the numbers of the P. C.'s. P. C. No. 3534 drew the attention of the said P. C.'s to this, with the result that the accused was dragged to the Police Station. He was taken inside the charge room and was belaboured. The slip on which he had noted the numbers was taken away from him. One Parsi, by name Khambatta, seeing the helpless condition of the accused, 'phoned to his father, who came up there with Mr. Masani, Solicitor. P. C. 3381 was rude even to Mr. Masani. Accused 4 then showed his injuries to his Solicitor and to the Sub-Inspector. After being released he went to the J. J. Hospital where his injuries were treated. The said accused further stated that he had presented a complaint against the P. C.'s 1233 and 3381, charging them with wrongful confinement and voluntarily causing hurt in the Court of Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court. His case is fixed for hearing on the 21st instant.

SURGEON'S AND SOLICITOR'S EVIDENCE.

The House Surgeon of the J. J. Hospital was called as a defence witness, who deposed to the fact that there were injuries on the person of accused No. 4. Mr. Masani, Solicitor, gave evidence to the effect that accused No. 4 had shown marks of injuries to him and had complained about his being assaulted by P. C.'s Nos. 1233 and 3381. Mr. Masani further stated that he had initialled the slip, on which the accused had noted down the numbers, as the P. C. had some hesitation in returning the slip to the accused, when called upon to do so.

Having heard the arguments on both the sides the Court reserved judgment.

DEATH FROM ELECTRICAL SHOCK

—:o:—

Nadirshaw Hormusji Dotiwalla (35), Electrical Inspector, Tata Power House, was examining electrical machinery at Reay Road on the 8th instant when he suddenly received an electrical shock and sustained severe burns. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital and thence to the Surgical and Nursing Home at Grant Road where he died on Monday morning.

FLYING IN INDIA.

GOVERNMENT SUBSIDY TO LIGHT AEROPLANE CLUBS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir—I am directed by the Committee of the Bombay Flying Club Limited to write you with regard to your leading article in the edition of the "Bombay Chronicle" of to-day's date under the above heading and to point out that your statement to the effect that under the British Administration of India there is no idea of establishing schools of aviation in the principal cities of this country is not in accordance with the facts.

Last year the Legislative Assembly sanctioned the grant of a partial subsidy to Light Aeroplane Clubs and the result was the formation of the Aero Club of India and Burma which is the parent body of all Light Aeroplane Clubs in India. The Government of India voted a sum of money to present four Light Aeroplane Clubs at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Karachi with two aeroplanes each together with one spare engine each and the necessary spare parts; also Rs. 9,000 for the erection of a hangar to house these machines and a quarterly allowance of Rs. 5,000 towards running expenses.

I enclose a copy of the First Annual Report and Balance Sheet of the Bombay Light Aeroplane Club Ltd., together with a resume of the activities of the Club up to the break of the monsoon which I trust you will consider of sufficient interest to your readers to warrant publication.—Yours etc.,

H. S. STACNAND,
Acting Hon. Secretary.
June 17.

BOMBAY FLYING CLUB

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

The first annual general meeting of the members of the Bombay Flying Club, Ltd., was held in the Moorish Room of the Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay, on the 30th May 1929 when the Committee's Report and the Balance Sheet and Income and Expenditure Account for the period ended 31st March 1929, were passed. The Balance Sheet shows that the financial position is very satisfactory. The Club possesses three aeroplanes valued at Rs. 28,978 and other assets bring the total to Rs. 69,950 against which liabilities including a sum of Rs. 10,000 set aside for an Insurance Fund, amount to Rs. 67,563. The excess of Income over Expenditure was therefore Rs. 2,387.

The Bombay Flying Club, Ltd. was incorporated on the 9th May 1928 but it was not until the 13th January 199 that instruction in Flying could be commenced as the two De Havilland 'Moth' aeroplanes presented by the Government of India under the subsidy scheme were not delivered in Bombay until the early days of that month. The Club therefore, had only an actual flying existence of two and a half months at the end of its first financial year but in this short period the Pilot Instructor had under instruction no less than 24 pupils of whom 18 were Indian members. It is interesting to note that the first eight members to receive instruction were Indians.

It should be realized that in Bombay it is only possible to give flying instruction in the early morning and the late afternoon and the number of flying hours available for training pupils is therefore very limited but in spite of this the number of hours flown reached the remarkably good total of three hundred and twenty three.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE CLUB.

To the Bombay Flying Club, Ltd. belongs the honour of having taught the pupil who obtained the first "A" license issued in India, Mr. Jehangir Tata having passed the necessary tests on the 10th February 1929. A few days later, Mr. Gormley, one of the ex-Air Force members of the Club, was successful in passing the night flying tests which are required by the regulations for obtaining a "B" license. The achievement of which the Club is most proud, however is that of one of its lady members, Mrs. Petit, who is the first lady to obtain an "A" license in India. To obtain "A" license it is necessary to pass certain flying and theoretical tests. These including climbing to a height of 6,000 feet and shutting off the engine and landing within a certain distance of a prescribed mark, figure-of-eight turns inside a specified course, and other manoeuvres to demonstrate to the judges that the applicant is in full control of the aeroplane. This license entitles the holder to fly private aeroplanes in every country which is a signatory to the International Air Convention but it does not permit flying passengers or goods aeroplanes for hire or reward. To do this the Pilot must be in possession of a "B" license and this can only be obtained after many hours of flying and the passing of a very difficult technical examination.

FLYING IS SAFE.

The Bombay Flying Club, Ltd. was established to teach the Art and Science of Aeronautics and to encourage flying in all its various aspects. At present only a few Indians are air-minded the aeroplane is looked upon by the vast majority in much the same way as was the motor car twenty-five years ago, and it is the endeavour of the Club to remove that distrust which is based on lack of knowledge and to demonstrate that the aeroplane is as safe and reliable as any other form of transport. To the modern light aeroplane is safe the records of the Club give ample proof. At the date of the General Meeting the club aeroplanes had been flown a total of four hundred and ninety-two hours practically all of which was accomplished either in the training of the pupils or by the pupils themselves flying solo. This is equivalent to a distance of approximately 35,000 miles which was covered without accident or injury to any person. Eleven pupils of whom seven were Indians have already passed their tests for "A" licenses and if it had not been for the exceptionally early break of the monsoon the number would have been even higher.

The calls upon the Club are many; there is an increasing demand for tuition for joy-rides and for air-travel. During the past season applications have been received to convey passengers to Poona, Nasik, Matheran, Kathiawar and even as far afield as Rawalpindi but it was not possible to meet these requirements as the Club's Pilot Instructor was fully occupied in teaching pupils. It is hoped, however, that in the near future a number of passengers-carrying flights of an experimental nature will be made so that when Civil Aviation Companies are formed to operate internal air lines in India the Club's experience will be of assistance to them.

The activities of the Club in Bombay at this time of the year are unfortunately limited by the fact that the aerodrome at Juhu is not usable during the monsoon and it is proposed to send the Pilot Instructor on an air tours of the presidency to give joy-rides at the principal towns. At the same time sites for prospective landing grounds will be examined so that the members of the Club who purchase their own aeroplanes, and already a number has been ordered will be able to fly practically anywhere. In this connection it is interesting to note that Poona as only about an hour's flight from Juhu and Matheran a scant fifteen minutes.

The social side of the Club is not being overlooked. It is proposed to erect a Club-House on the aerodrome where members can entertain their friends and watch the flying in ease and comfort. To enable this to be done more members are required. Membership however is not limited to those who wish to, learn to fly; these are particularly welcomed but the Club also welcomes those who, while not desirous of learning to fly, realize the tremendous future of Aviation in India. The Club is fortunate in having as its Chairman Sir Victor Sassoon whose connecton with flying dates back to the very earliest days, his English Pilot's license, No. 52, having been obtained before the War. Many of Bombay's most prominent business men have shown their appreciation of the importance of flying to India by joining the Club and are assisting it by serving on the Committee or by making donations. A number of ex-Air Force Officers whose practical experience is invaluable have also become members.

The Club has had a wonderfully successful inauguration. It has taught the first Indian and the first lady to learn to fly in India and it is undoubtedly the leading Indian Flying Club. The other Clubs, however, are hard on its heels (perhaps one should say it's tail-plane) and it can only maintain that position of the first city in India gives it that full measure of support its record deserves.

The entrance fee to the Club is Rs. 50 and the annual subscription is Rs. 20. Instruction is given by the Pilot Instructor in dual-controlled aeroplanes and the charge for this is Rs. 25 an hour. When the pupil has obtained his "A" license aeroplanes may be hired at a charge of Rs. 20 an hour. Further information regarding membership of the Club can be obtained on application to the Honorary Secretary, the Bombay Flying Club, Ltd., E. D. Sassoon Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

ALLEGED RASH DRIVING

—:o:—

CASE AGAINST EUROPEAN

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Henry Zemmerman, an agent of Holland Steamship Company, was prosecuted by Mr. H. B. Spencer, Police Prosecutor, at the instance of Sub-Inspector Honawar with driving his motor car No. X 1457 on 30th May last at about 9-30 p.m. along Sassoon Dock Road from the direction of Museum towards Kitridge Road, at a great speed and in a manner rash and negligent so as to endanger human life.

The accused, it was alleged, first dashed against a tram car which was proceeding in the same direction and then collided with a victoria which was coming from the opposite direction and pushed the victoria about ten feet from the place of the accident. The horse was seriously injured and was subsequently shot. The inmates and the victoria driver fell out and received injuries.

The defence was that owing to heavy pedestrian traffic he had to drive close to the tram and in trying to overtake it he just brushed past the tram, and as the victoria driver came on the wrong side of the road and as he stopped his car the horse ran into his car. The case stands adjourned.

SENTENCED FOR RASH AND NEGLIGENT DRIVING

—:o:—

At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Sheik Ahmed Abdul Rehman was prosecuted by Mr. H. B. Spencer, Police Prosecutor, for driving his master's car No. Y 1000 in a manner rash and negligent so as to endanger human life.

The facts as disclosed were the accused on 7th May last at 1-45 p.m. was proceeding in the Alexandra Docks near Shed No. 15. The complainant Shama Kushoba was going along in the same direction as the car when the accused knocked him down from behind causing him injuries. Shama was on the extreme left of the road, which was quite clear and there was plenty of room for the accused to pass the complainant.

The defence was that the accused suddenly crossed in front of the car.

On the evidence before him His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 50 in default one month's rigorous imprisonment.

A CASE OF SUICIDE

—:o:—

On the 6th instant information was received at the Phalton Road Police Station that a Bania was lying dead in Mangesh Senoy Street in Fort. The police went to the spot and found Kalyanji Ratansi, aged 30 years, residing in Vasanji Monji's house, lying dead. Enquiries showed that Kalyanji came home the night before at 10 o'clock and went to bed. His companion, Ratansy Gordhandas, who came afterwards knocked on the door, but there was no response. He opened the door, however, and went into the room. He did not disturb Kalyanji as he was sleeping. Next day Kalyanji was found dead in his cot. The Coroner sent the vicera to the Chemical Analyser to the Government who reported that death was due to Oxalic acid. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

SHOP-KEEPER'S DEATH MYSTERY

—:o:—

ARSENIC FOUND IN STOMACH CONTENTS

WIFE SUSPECTED OF MURDER

How the timely enquiry of the police unearthed a plot of murder was narrated at the coroner's inquest on Monday. It appears that Hari Daji Mohite, a cold drink shop keeper of Booty Mansion, Sandhurst Road, was suffering from dysentery and was under the treatment of Dr. Gajanan Jinnahbhai. He died suddenly on the 1st instant. The police received information that death was not due to natural causes and sent the body of the deceased to the morgue for inquest.

ARSENIC POISONING.

The Chemical Analyser to the Government to whom the vicera of the deceased was sent by the coroner, reported that death was due to arsenic and that about eight grains of the arsenic was found from the stomach contents of the deceased.

The police further investigated into the matter and found that the deceased Hari had a young wife who was in love with Ganpat Dhondi. Ganpat used to visit late at night the young wife of the deceased and take her for a motor drive and a stroll. While the deceased was under medical treatment Ganpat it is alleged one day came and gave the deceased some powder which ended his life. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of death due to arsenic poisoning administered by Ganpat in conspiracy with the woman Housabai.

MR. OSMANI FEELS BETTER

—:o:—

PROGRESSING TOWARDS RECOVERY

Mr. Osman Sobani, who was suddenly taken ill and removed to the J. J. Hospital on Sunday evening, is progressing towards recovery. He was much better on Monday, and hospital authorities were of opinion that he was well on the road to recovery. Neither the police nor the hospital authorities have taken his statement yet, as to how he happened to come across such a misadventure, in view of his poor state of health at present.

DON'T ACCEPT OFFICE BUT IMITATE PARNELL

—:o:—

MRS. BESANT'S ADVICE

If anything short of Dominion Status is offered to India as the result of the Simon recommendation, she would do her best to boycott it in every possible way, declared Mrs. Besant when interviewed by the "Hindu's," London correspondent in mail week. Mrs. Besant expressed herself as strongly opposed to the acceptance of office saying that the policy of Indian Nationalists ought to be one of consistent obstruction. "We have a well-organised party pledged to that policy and if that party made itself a nuisance, as Parnell did in the Commons in the eighties, I believe we should see Dominion Status an accomplished fact."

HEALTH OF BOMBAY

—:o:—

The following is a statement of health of Bombay during the 24th week of 1929, Week ending 15th June 1929.

The total mortality 452 was 68 less than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 18.1. The mortality for the 24th week of 1928 was 404 and death rate 16.2 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1924-1928 was 522 and death rate 21.2.

Out of the total deaths 120 were among infants under one year of age.

Cholera caused 1 attack and 1 death during the week.

Smallpox caused 42 attacks and 27 deaths as against 38 attacks and 22 deaths in the previous week.

Plague caused 1 attack and 1 death during the week.

The number of live births registered during the week was 395 as against 407 for the 24th week of 1928 and 331 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1928).

LONDON SILVER MARKET

—:o:—

London, June 17.

Silver Ready	24	5	0
Lower	0	1	0
Silver Forward	24	4	0
Lower	0	2	0

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, June 17.

1st Settlement	55	15	0
2nd Settlement	55	13	0
3rd Settlement	55	13	0

Give Your Skin An Oxygen Bath

BECAUSE Ven-Yusa incorporates that rare vitalising element Oxygen it is incomparable for its natural purifying and beautifying action on the skin.

The regular use of Ven-Yusa in the toilet brings a radiant, blemish-free complexion. It revitalises the skin and gives just the help and protection it needs to preserve its delicate texture against sunburn and prickly heat. Ven-Yusa Cream cannot grow hair. It is fragrant, refreshing and perfectly *non-greasy*.

THE SECRET OF BEAUTY

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Agents: Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ltd., Charni Road, Bombay.

Latest Cotton Quotations.

—:o:—

NEW YORK FUTURES 10 PTS UP

NEW YORK JULY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

New York, June 17.

Previous Closing Rate	18.42
To-day's Opening Rate	18.35 to 18.32
Difference	—.07 to —.10
To-day's Closing Rate	18.52
Difference	plus .10

With weather news better the market had a sagging tendency in the early part of the session, an opening of 6 points being increased afterwards under scattered setting pressure, part of which represented the unloading of speculative purchases. The market was steadied by covering under the influence of crop complaints; but the market aagain ruled quiet and fluctuated irregularly. Towards the close the weather map being unfavourable induced rather free buying which resulted in a rise of 10 points by the close.

Price fluctuations in July:—Opening: 18.36 —.6; 18.34 —.8; 18.39 —.3; 18.37 —.5. Close: 18.52 plus .10.

EXPECTATIONS.

On Tuesday, the 18th instant, the Liverpool market is due to open at a rise of 67 points. The local market is closed but on parity Broach July-August will be Rs. 336-0-0.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, June 17.

Previous Closing Rate	9.97
To-day's Opening Rate	9.91
Difference	—.06
To-day's Closing Rate	9.90
Difference	—.07

The decline in America on Saturday was fully responded to this morning as Liverpool cotton market resumed business at a decline of 7 points. The weather over Sunday was fairly favourable and absence of precipitation led some liquidation which depressed prices 8 points under previous close by noon call at 12-15 a.m. In the afternoon the market was rather steady and after fluctuating within a narrow range closed at a decline of 7 points. Egyptian Spot Cotton prices declined 15 points at 16.55.

WEEKLY CROP COVERING

—:o:—

(Special "Chronicle" Cable.)

New York, June 17, (9 a.m.).

During early part last week weather unfavourable. Rain retarding growth. Promoting gross in fields. Later cessation rains helped growth. Plants generally flourishing. Georgia, Alabama good progress. Texas benefial weather. Mississippi, Arcansas recovering rapidly. Oklahoma spotted, but fair progress crop two weeks earlier to two week late. Price warm weather needed. Continuance present weather will depress prices New York Futures. Dry goods market demand disappointing.

WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT.

Messrs. Bishamharlal Maheshwari have received the following cables:

(1) Saturday heavy rain East belt. Sunday no precipitation. Forecast entire belt partly cloudy. Dry weather needed entire belt.

(2) Between midnight and daybreak no precipitation. Slightly warmer.

Let your Body and Brain Be Refreshed

by using

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Draksha-Asava

Mridvikarishta-Sharangdhar M. Ch. 10.

A Delicious and Remarkable Remedy

That Acts At Once

Why Remain Fatigued and Depressed? Why not try from to-day?

ZANDU'S

Draksha-Asava

The Well-known Body and Brain Refresher

Avoid Substitutes

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½ lb.As.13, 1 lb.Rs.1-8, 1½ lb.Rs.2

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Bombay Chronicle

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PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Bombay Chronicle

TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1929.

Truce to Speculation

—:o:—

Ever since the British Labour Party's accession to power there has been much speculation in some quarters as to what the Party would do for India. Such speculation may be an interesting pastime. But it should not be allowed to divert our attention from the work we have undertaken. The London correspondent of the "Hindu", who seems to be an apologist for the Party, gravely assures the public that the Chairman of the Simon Commission "and at least two colleagues are credited with a desire to set India definitely on the road to Dominion Status and are expected to recommend an official pronouncement to that effect simultaneously with the publication of their report." We are sure all the Commissioners would affect such a vague desire; and as for a fresh pronouncement, the pronouncement of 1917 needs fulfilment rather than mere repetition. "It is urged," adds the correspondent, "that the Congress with a view to further easing the situation might, without sacrificing its principles, withdraw or extend the time-limit decided on in Calcutta, as this would give Government fuller scope to find its feet and make a friendly gesture to re-establish confidence." We hope no Indian urges the withdrawal of the time limit. And if the Congress would at all alter it, it would do so only in response to a genuine gesture from the British Government and not to induce a gesture.

In this connection Mrs. Naidu's warning is timely. Summing up her impressions of her interviews with Labour leaders, she observed that the Party did not start with a clean slate but was bound by its predecessor's commitments. The commitments include the Party's support of the Simon Commission. Mrs. Naidu, therefore, concluded that little depended upon who ruled in Whitehall but everything depended upon a thoroughly united demand from this country and an adequate sanction behind the demand. This is a timely warning to the Congress to complete the communal settlement either on the lines of the Nehru Report or the Congress League Scheme of 1927. It is understood that some Muslims contemplate sending a deputation to Britain to carry on propaganda against the Nehru Report. Such a deputation, which leans more upon Britishers than upon their own countrymen, may obtain some diplomatic attention but will hardly command any real respect. The only honourable course open to the Muslims or any other minority is to renew negotiations with authoritative bodies like the All-Parties' Conference or the Congress so long at any rate as the door to negotiations is left open.

It is not enough that the country's demand should be united. The demand should have a real sanction behind it, which is neither bluster nor barren demonstrations. Dr. Besant is right in her present view that the days of Nationalists accepting office are gone. But we do not think that the policy she suggests that the Nationalist Party should "make itself a nuisance as Parnel did in the House of Commons" will carry one far as Parnellism did not win Home Rule for Ireland Sinn Fein did. Dr. Besant has commended that policy to the country more than once recently. We would like her to stick on to it. For the immediate present, however, boycott of foreign cloth is an infinitely better occupation than indulging in gossip about Mr. Wedgwood Benn's intentions. Nothing should be allowed to hinder the progress of the boycott. It is regrettable that many of our leaders do nothing or next to nothing for the boycott. Would that the youthful people in the colleges and high schools could put more spirit into the agitation. They will thereby be setting a good example to the talkers.

Prohibition in Bombay

—:o:—

We do not know why the Temperance Conference that was held in Bombay on Saturday and Sunday last was content with its misleading name and did not call itself a Prohibition Conference. Its resolutions, however, and all the speeches at the Conference were strongly in support of complete prohibition. Its most important resolution expressed the opinion that the only real and effective remedy against drink lies in the adoption and steady pursuance of a policy of prohibition by the Governmennt of India in cooperation with Provincial Governments and Indian States." The opinion is quite sound, though it is a question whether the Government of India, as at present constituted, would be obliging enough. Provincial Governments, however, and even local bodies, which are more responsive to public opinion, can do much for Prohibition, if public opinion is strong in its favour and backed by organised agitation. But that agitation means a great deal more than passing a couple of resolutions merely calling upon Government to do this or that. Surely there are some things which the people can themselves do for prohibition. The Bombay Conference might have suggested some of those things.

A notable feature of the Conference was the speech of Sir Chunilal Mehta on a resolution condemning the Government's latest reactionary policy. There was good reason for Sir Chunilal's righteous indignation. It was he who had initiated the policy of progressive restriction of the sale of liquor and, apart from his zeal for prohibition, he did not like to see his good work thrown away. His speech was a complete exposure of the present reactionary policy of Government. Its gist was that if rationing led to loss of revenue, it was only to be expected, as one could not both eat the cake and have it, and that if there was more illicit liquor, the remedy was not to add to the licit liquor. Incidentally he pointed out how hard the Government of India tried to protect foreign liquor against every attempt of his to check its increase. He made two constructive suggestions which the Excise Minister, who sent a message of sympathy to the Conference, may seriously consider. One was that at least in one selected district the policy of prohibition should be pursued to its logical conclusion. We wish that this suggestion was embodied in a separate resolution. Another suggestion was that wherever "vested interests are responsible for causing not only high price of liquor but also causing a great many of the illicit practices," those interests should be done away with and liquor shops should be run by an agency on which are represented Government officers and prohibition workers. This system, he said, had been tried successfully in Norway. The real hindrance in the way of Prohibition is not Government's ignorance of the ways of enforcing it but the lure of liquor revenue. It is impossible for Government and the people to make any progress unless they both reconcile themselves to the complete loss of the tainted revenue.

Fresh Lease of Power

—:o:—

The result of the general election in South Africa has given General Hertzog a fresh lease of power, but the victory has been obtained by the Hertzogites after a strenuous fight in which the split in the Labour group considerably increased their difficulties. General Hertzog and his colleagues must now be realising that their treatment of Mr. Maddley who was forced shortly before the election to resign from the Ministry over the Colour Bar legislation which he opposed, was not only unfair but was also injudicious from the electoral point of view. But the Coalition wall, which proved strong enough to resist the attacks of the South African Party from the time General Hertzog came into power, has evidently not suffered materially through this crack. There is no danger that the Cresswell group or Mr. Maddley's small following will ever vote with General Smuts' party and defeat the Hertzog Government, unless the latter persists in introducing in the originally proposed form its anti-Native legislation. But General Hertzog is a strategist and, being conscious that he has a majority of only eight over the all-Parties' Pact and a majority of only one if the Nationalists are opposed in the lobbies by the followers of General Smuts as well as the Labourites, he is likely not to be in a hurry to placate the extreme section of the rural electorate which ardently desires further political and economic restrictions against the Natives. He will pursue an intensely Nationalist policy, declaring that South Africa must be free to decide for herself what is good and right for her in inter-imperial and foreign relations, and make such commercial treaties with other Powers as are of best advantage to her and he will refuse to toe the line for British Imperialists. The cry of the South African Party that the recent election was a "dirty" business in which anti-British invective was copiously on tap has no effect whatsoever on the Nationalists.

As regards the Indian question the continuation in power of the Hertzog Government does not mean much for the Indian community in South Africa. Whichever party were in office, its policy towards Indians would have been the same. There is unity between the Uitlanders and the Africanders on the question of hounding the Indians out of the Union. General Smuts' electoral speeches were a clear indication that his advent to power would have meant for Indians a change only from King Stork to King Log. In their anxiety to provide employment for the "poor Whites" both the South African Party and the Hertzogites are anxious to impose further economic restrictions upon the Indians, hoping that self-respecting existence would be made impossible for them in the country and that they would be induced to have in large numbers. As the past authors of the Indian Agreement the Hertzog Government will continue of course to talk of putting it into execution, but they can be expected to do nothing practical in the matter, unless they are continuously egged on to take concrete steps by Sir Kurma Reddy who must have the continuous backing of the Government of India.

Disproportionate

—:o:—

The verdict of the Sessions Judge in the Assembly Bomb Case who sentenced the two accused to transportation for life has rightly been regarded by the public as severely disproportionate. It ignores one of the fundamental principles of justice, viz., that the punishment must fit the crime and the judge in ignoring the opinions of the four assessors, only one of whom found both the accused guilty, while two declared that they were not guilty of an attempted murder, however serious their offence might be otherwise, should have disclosed strong reasons to buttress his visitation of a harsh sentence upon them. The responsibility of a judge in trying a case in which the accused do not enjoy the right of trial by jury is very great.

THROUGH BRITISH EYES.

—:o:—

A CONTRIBUTION TO THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Great writers mould a language by impressing their personality on it. To them, words are not mere counters which have a rigid stereotyped meaning and are capable of being handled only in one way. By their use of words in certain contexts peculiar to themselves, they make words carry, by association, meanings several shades different from the ordinary.

Now it is noteworthy that although Natives have been given the inestimable privilege of learning and using the English language, no Native had made any contribution to the language —until a few days ago. We should expect such a contribution, if made at all, to be made in "The Times of India," and and one such has recently appeared in that paper.

N. M. D. in an article on the Red menace, has gone more red in the face than any Englishman. With characteristic sweat-reasonableness he says :

> "It is true some of our leaders have betrayed us by not supporting the Public Safety Bill, but that is no reason why Government should hesitate to strike at this critical period in the history of Bombay."

Now you will notice that N. M. D. has revolutionised the English language by his use of the word *betray* and, therefore, will go down to immortality as the Lenin of English Literature. But N. M. D. is modest, and would rather be a Minister and have a quiet time. Such are the ways of greatness.

CLASSIC SAYING.

That rag "The Bombay Chronicle" has dared to question the truth of a phrase of Sir Basil Blackett's which has already become a classic with all right-thinking men. Sir Basil said:

> "The life and happiness of India's millions depend more upon the spirit of adventure and service radiating from the merchant adventurers of Calcutta than upon any other factor."

Now, there is, in this statement, a depth of spiritual truth which Natives cannot see for themselves, but which is patent to all Englishman. It must never be forgotten that India's goal is a spiritual one and that she is not a candidate for the kingdom of Earth but the kingdom of Heaven. That is why those who really care for India and are anxious to save it from Bolsheviks, like my friends Sir Basil, Sir Michael, etc., insist that India must not be tempted away from the spiritual ideal of her hoary culture—Poverty. She must not be tempted away from this by vulgar ideals such as a square meal a day, a living wage, etc. for it is easier for a needle to pass through a capitalist than for a rich man to enter the kingdom of Heaven. Therefore, India should never be allowed to escape poverty, for that would mean a destruction of her Dharma—that Dharma which is our one and only care to safeguard and also who can render more service in this direction than the merchant adventurers of Calcutta? Therefore, let all Natives join hands for once, let all the castes and creeds close their eyes, and turning them inward on to their black

(Continued on page 8.)

INDIAN COAL TRADE AND COASTAL RESERVATION.

—:o:—

COMPETITIVE FACTORS.

(Contributed.)

II.

In the peculiar conditions of Indian coastal trade, there is another factor which also influences the steamer freights on coal and that is the alternative route offered by railways. It is evident that coal can be carried to coastal ports like Madras, Bombay and Karachi by railways as well as shipped. Hence the railway freights to these ports affect the steamer freights for them. A few examples will make this point clear. Before the war, when the railway freight to Bombay from the collieries was Rs. 11|4 per ton, the average steamer freight was Rs. 5|-. Similarly in 1923 the railway freight to Bombay was in the neighbourhood of Rs. 15|6 and the steamer freight Rs. 8|6; at the present day, the railway freight is Rs. 13|6* and the steamer freight on an average is about Rs. 7|-. To take the instance of Karachi, railway freight from collieries to Karachi was from 16|11 to 17|6 in 1923 when the sea freight was 8|-. Now the railway freight to Karachi is from 15|13 to 16|4* and the sea freight is about 7|-. This indicates the sympathetic movements of the two rates of freight. The fact that a rebate of 37-1|2 per cent. on graded coal has stimulated exports of coal by sea also indicates the close interrelation between sea and railway freights.

COMPETITION FROM RAILWAYS

For the railways at the time wanted to encourage coal exports by sea owing to insufficiency of wagons. They preferred to send coal downwards to Kidderpore as that would ensure quick return and despatch for the wagons. But the position is entirely reversed now when the rail-

Continued on page 8.

Notes of the Day

In Right Earnest.

After a meeting at Forbes in Scotland at which Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and General Dawes are understood to have discussed the questions on which there is a difference of views between Britain and America, an official communication was issued by the two negotiators. It makes the cryptic announcement that they both wish to make clear "that other Naval Powers are expected to co-operate in the negotiations, upon the successful consummation of which the fate of the whole world depends." Mr. MacDonald and the plenipotentiary from America are evidently in right earnest in tackling problems the existence of which in their present unsolved position has caused estrangement of feeling between Britain and America, but the platitudinous statement they have issued is hardly likely to satisfy the public. If he is anxious to set the stage for a full and frank discussion at the League of Nations of these problems, he will have to agree to becoming more communicative.

Hoist With His Own Petard.

In his election speeches Mr. Lloyd George made great play with the fact that his opponents had failed to pay serious attention to an urgent matter, electoral reform. He emphasized that the Liberals alone had been alive to the imperative necessity of dealing with this matter and if they were returned to power they would deal with it thoroughly. Now he is hoist with his own petard. The Under-Secretary for Scotland in the MacDonald Government, Mr. Johnson, announces in a speech at Kilsyth that Labour would deal with electoral reform "in a way over which Mr. Lloyd George would not be too glad." He certainly would not. The new brooms at Whitehall are, it appears, determined to make a clean sweep of electoral anomalies. They would abolish plural voting and University representation and what will be very inconvenient for political parties with plenty of cash, they will insist on a limitation of expenses.

Asoka's Edicts.

The discovery by Mr. Anu Ghose of a fresh recension of the Fourteen Rock Edicts of Asoka in the Kurnul District of the Madras Presidency is one of considerable historical importance and will be hailed with delight by all students of ancient Indian history. Asoka's edicts are standing monuments not only of his widespread power but also of his political and religious ideals and his beneficent rule. It is much to be hoped that the newly discovered recension of the edicts will throw some fresh light on the Buddhist period of Indian history. It is also to be hoped that the new discovery, though accidental, will be an added incentive to a more systematic and deliberate search for ancient monuments in India.

Strictures on Magistrates.

The severe strictures of Chief Justice Sir Grimwood Mears on certain Magistrates' Courts should open the eyes of Government to the many abuses in such Courts. Sir Grimwood cannot be charged with exaggeration when he condemns the "delay, confusion and lack of business methods" in the Courts. In fact he has not exposed all the abuses of the system of entrusting judicial functions to executive officials. To put it very mildly, many officials find it hard to be judges first and executive officers next, the difficulty being almost insurmountable in political cases. With reference to the possibility of certain Magistrates misusing their power against their political opponents Sir Grimwood suggests the removal of any Magistrate who so "prostitutes his position." But that is precarious remedy, as it is hard to prove an offence against a Magistrate, especially when the offence is considered departmentally by a brother Magistrate. The only effective remedy is the complete separation of the Executive from the Judiciary.

In a Worthy Cause.

In Assam it has not only rained, it has poured and it has poured with such tremendously inconvenient energy that the railway track has been torn up at places, marooning the trains, bridges have broken down, roads have become impassable, villages have been inundated and thousands of families have been rendered homeless. Congress leaders and social workers of the Province have issued an appeal for funds to help them in rescue work and the appeal should evoke prompt response from this side of India. Even amidst depressing business conditions Bombay should be able to extend the hand of charity to poor Assam. We hope the tea-planters of the Province, a rich community, have not been unsparing in their generosity. Their riches come from the toil of the workers many of whom are now rendered homeless.

A Thought for The Day.

"A properly directed educative process constitutes at one and the same time the continual enrichment of life, the process of feasible control over a precarious world, and the process of self-building and its integration."

—KILPATRICK.

GOVERNOR'S INVITATION TO PUBLIC BODIES

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(Continued from Page 1).

all their undertakings to the Committee and promises to the Employers.

The report of the Fawcett Committee was published on the 23rd March. A Sub-Committee of the Mill-owners' Association considered the report of the Fawcett Committee and reported to the General Committee on the 27th March inter alia that 'a press note be issued that the Association are prepared to accept the findings on facts of the Fawcett Committee provided that Labour on its part is also prepared to carry out its obligations in the various matters on which the Committee have reached definite conclusions.' The Sub-Committee recommended an early introduction of revised standing orders which have been largely modified in favour of the workers The Sub-Committee also recommended that a letter be written to the Union leaders stating that the employers agreed to waive the wage cut as recommended by the Fawcett Committee in return for Labour's co-operation. The Sub-Committee also recorded: The mediation rules are intended to prevent strikes and lockouts,—particularly lightening strikes and the principle of the rules has been accepted by Messrs. Dange and Bakhle on behalf of Labour. Before they can come into operation mediation panels will have to be provided by both sides. We have already settled the names for the Mill-owners' panel and have suggested to the Labour leaders the desirability of submitting the names of the representatives who will act for Labour as soon as possible.'

JOINT CONFERENCE.

The Sub-Committee of the mill-owners were not content with formulating their recommendations to the General Committee. They also invited the Joint Strike Commitee which represented the entire Textile Labour before the Fawcett Committe to confer with them. The first conference took place on 8th April when Mr. H. P. Mody, Chairman of the Mill-owners took the chair. Labour was led by Mr. Bakhle who was supported by a strong contingent of representatives of the Red Flag Union. The Conference included Mr. Mody, Sir Ness Wadia, Mr. Stones, Mr. Lalji Naranji, Mr. Saklatwala and Mr. Watts for the Mill-owners and Mr. Kandalkar President of the Red Flag Union, Mr. Lalji Pendse, Vice-President of the Red Flag Union, Mr. Bakhle, Mr. Ginwala and nine others Out of 13 Labour representatives, at least six were on behalf of the Red Flag Union.

In opening the Conference Mr. Mody welcomed the co-operation of Labour and declared that while the Association would discourage lightning strikes would at the same time give a square deal to Labour and do everything in its power to meet its legitimate demands. Mr. Bakhle also welcomed the joint conference on behalf of Labour and stated that Labour acting unitedly had appointed a Committee to discuss with the mill-owners. The Conference discussed mediation rules, wage-cut, consolidation of dear food allowances, efficiency schemes, etc.

In regard to the mediation rules, the Conference unanimously agreed to recommend 'on behalf of employers and Labour respectively, that the mediation rules should be accepted in their entirety and the machinery for the settlement of trade disputes which they provide should be brought into operation at once. As a corollary to this decision, the Labour representatives agreed to take steps to elect their panel immediately and the Sub-Committee agreed to recommend to the General Committee that all members be informed that the mediation rules would be put into operation at once.'

The importance of this decision can be realised when it is remembered that Mr. Mody stated at the beginning of the Conference that there was need for a definite undertaking by the Joint Labour (Strike) Committee that decisions taken by and undertakings given by them would be binding upon individual unions and upon Labour generally.

The Joint Conference adjourned till the 16th April. The General Committee of the Mill-owners' Association met on the 15th April and instructed the Sub-Committee appointed to confer with the Joint Labour Committee on the 16th April to reach an agreement on all the important issues, as indicated in the discussions between the Sub-Committee and Labur on the 8th April. And on the 16th April certain minor drafting changes were made in the minutes of the Conference of the 8th April and discussion took place over a draft agreement placed for consideration of the Conference, namely, that "we agree to the immediate introduction of the Cediation Rules and will use every endeavour to prevent and discountenance any strike of operatives which has not been preceded by the notice herein agreed to (notice of fourteen days). There was discussion as to whether any notice other than a formal notice as to the particular course of action which would be taken was necessary after the procedure laid down in the mediation rules had been gone through and it was decided that subject to a further discussion on that one point other terms and conditions be given effect to. In this connection it is noteworthy that in a discussion on the standing orders, Mr. Lalji Pendse, then Vice-President of the Red Flag Union 'pointed out that the Association desired written undertakings from Labour regarding the measure of agreement which had been arrived at in regard to the mediation rules, etc. but no such undertaking had been given on behalf of mill-owners. Mr. Mody replied that the necessary undertaking from the Association would be forthcoming.

It is arter the proceedings of the Conference on the 16th April had made considerable progress. Mr. Lalji Pendse without any previous intimation, made a statement which proved the forerunner of the present deadlock. Mr. Lalji Pendse was in the Conference as a member of the Joint Labour Committee. But he had not, as far as can be ascertained, even acquainted his Labour colleagues in the Conference representing Unions other than the Red Flag Union as to his intention to break the Conference and to call a general strike.

ALLEGED VICTIMISATION.

The main demands were that there should be a stoppage of systematic victimisation practised by the mills, there should be recognition of Factory Committees which would act for the Union within the mills and permission should be given to collect union subscriptions within the mills. No demand was then made for reinstatement of 6,000 workers, by the Wadia Mills. Since the victimisation alleged to have been practised by the Wadia Mills took place in March 1929 and the issues arising therefrom were unsettled on the 8th April when the first Joint Conference took place, it would have been expected that if the Red Flag Union really felt that there could be no joint conference to any purpose unless those issues were settled they would have either refrained from electing their representatives to the Joint Conference or if elected, would have reached an understanding with their fellow Labour leaders as to their intention to break the Conference unless their demands were conceded. But, nothing of this kind was done. The first day's proceedings were allowed to progress smoothly. Both the Sub-Committee of the employers and the Labour Sub-Committee reached an agreement on majority of the outstanding issues and if the Conference were allowed to progress smoothly, an agreement ensuring peace in the industry was inevitable. It is at this juncture that Mr. Lalji Pendse acting as Vice-Prresident of the Red Flag Union broke the Conference without any heed to the advice of his own Labour colleagues as Mr. Bakhle and Mr. Ginwala and when the Association tried to meet Mr. Lalji Pendse's charges in a helpful and friendly spirit, called the general strike on the ground of disagreement with procedure. And since then, the Red Flag Union has consistently declined to agree to any arbitration whether by Government or the Congress. The Union's stand is that the employers must surrender unconditionally to whatever demands they might formulate. It is to this, the Association's reply is: The Red Flag Union's call to the Mill-owners is a call to commit harkari by abidicating all functions. We shall rather permanently close our mills than agree to run them as benami agents of the Red Flag Union. And we refuse to treat with the Union or agree to any arbitration because that Union is bogus one, it is a Communist junta and is dishonest in its methods and destructive in its object. What has the Red Flag Union to say to this? The Union's only answer is: Our hold on the men is an adequate answer.

DON'T MIX THE ISSUES

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HOW TO END THE STRIKE

The Economic Correspondent of the Free Press of India writes:—

The deadlock in the Bombay Textile strike has given rise to issues of far-reaching nature. Briefly stated, the issues are:—

(1) What constitutes a Communistic menace?

(2) What attitude should citizens take towards Communistic menace and

(3) What should Government do in such a situation?

The Public Safety Bill brought into prominence the question of popular attitude towards Communism in Indian political life. It was stated in the Assembly that a vote against the Public Safety Bill would amount to a vote for Communism. This view was disputed by the leaders of popular parties who all cast their votes against the Public Safety Bill on the ground that the Bill vested the Executive with wide discretionary powers which no legislature with an irremovable Executive could agree to, that there were already adequate powers possessed by the Executive and that the Bill omitted to disclose what action was intended to be taken against Indian communists. Every unofficial spokesman, who voted against the Public Safety Bill, however, made it clear that he regarded Communism as a menace to be combated in India's own interests. The Public Safety Bill safely passed in the Assembly the motion to refer it to the Select Committee. In the consideration stage, President Patel's ruling gave rise to issues totally unrelated to the Bill and the Viceroy had to promulgate an Ordinance. The Ordinance, however, has not been brought into use so far. And, in the meanwhile, the issues that were raised prominently by the Public Safety Bill have again come to the forefront by the situation which has developed in the Textile deadlock. The Textile industry is admitted to be the only premier national industry predominantly owned and controlled by Indians. The City of Bombay derives its prosperity and importance chiefly from the Textile industry. And that industry has been reduced to a state bordering on bankruptcy by the action of workers in resorting to strikes too frequently. This frequent recourse to strikes began in August 1927, resulted in a general strike which lasted for six months during last year and a general strike is in progress now for the last two months. In consequence, the City is confronted with a serious financial crisis and all sections of the Community includigg the workers are severely hit. Labour leaders, however, have declared that they will neither submit to a Court of Induiry under the Trades Disputes Act or an arbitration by leaders of the standing of Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Motilal Nehru.

INDIAN CHAMBERS' DEMAND.

It is at this juncture, that the mill-owners through their spokesman Mr. H. P. Mody, have definitely condemned the strike as a Communistic menace and appealed for the co-operation of the public in combating the menace. The report of the proceedings of the Conference at which Mr. Mody put forward the Mill-owners' case as published in the Press has sufficient indications that Mr. Mody carried the Conference with the mill-owners. The immediate result is seen in the demand put forward by the Commttee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber at its meeting on Friday last that the Government of Bombay should forthwith appoint a Committee, —not a Committee under the Trades Disputes Act, but an 'ad hoc' Committee to report not on the merits of the Textile dispute so much as to report as to whether the deadlock is a Communistic menace or is only part of a genuine Trade Union struggle. If the verdict is that the deadlock is Communastic, then evidently, the Indian Merchants' Chamber would not hesitate to declare its readiness to support Government in all measures that it might be inclined to take to combat Communism. The Indian Merchants Chamber, it has to be remembered, is the premier Indian commercial body not only in Bombay but in the whole of India. It has always acted on the principle that economics and politics are inter-dependent and that it is the duty of the Chamber not only to recognise the national movement in the country but also to co-operate with it. The Chamber through its representative in the Assembly declined to support the Public Safety Bill. The Chamber took a prominent lead in bringing about a settlement in the Bardoli passive resistance movement. Therefor if the Indian Merchants' Chamber throws its weight on the side of authority in any campaign against Communism as alleged to be manifested by the deadlock in the Textile industry it would be safe to assert that the Government would carry with them the overwhelming section of public opinion. The Congress leaders, however, have already given notice that they will not support any repressive action against the workers even though they recognise the deadlock to be a Communistic menace but if a plebiscite were taken of electors on the Municipal roll they would possibly be in a small minority. Public opinion is increasingly growing in favour of combating Communism a smanifested by the deadlock in the textile industry.

WHAT IS "COMMUNISTIC MENACE"

The question to which the Free Press representative sought an answer was: What constitutes a Communistic menace? It is only when there is a clear conception in regard to a Communistic menace, is it possible to agree or disagree with the characterisation of the present deadlock as a Communistic menace. The present deadlock is characterised as a Communistic menace on the following grounds amongst others:—

(1) The leaders of the Red Flag Union although leaders of a Trade Union registered under the Trade Union Act are animated not by the objective of a Trade Union movement, namely to utilise the right of collective bargaining for the uplift of the workers, but by other objectives.

(2) The methods of the leaders of the Red Flag Union are contrary to the accepted conventions and practices of Trade Union movement.

(3) The real objective of the Red Flag Union is to secure destruction of Capitalism or in the alternative to secure the transfer of internal control of the mills from the management to a Mill Committee.

(4) The leaders of the Red Flag Union include avowed Communists, both Indian and European.

(5) The Union has sources of revenue some of which at least are Communistic as proved by the acceptance of money from Red sources during the last strike.

(6) The Union is directly or indirectly responsble for a systematic campaign of terrorism and intimidation of workers.

(7) The Union leaders are determined on a class war and therefore, no agreement concluded with them will serve any useful purpose.

There are it is understood adequate proofs to establish that the above statements are fully warranted by the facts of the case. In the circumstances, the question is simple: should a movement having for its object destruction of the present economic system be allowed to reduce the City of Bombay with its dependence on the textile industry for its economic well-being to a state of destitution? The answer which one receives from all quarters is an emphatic no. The Congressmen are as emphatic as the others. To the question, therefore, as to what should be the attitude of the citizens towards a Communistic menace the answer is that it should be one of the relentless opposition. While it is conceded, that Communism as a political philosophy has a right to be advocated by its adherents, there is emphatic view that Communism when it is sought to be translated into action should be combated.

CONGRESSMEN'S ATTITUDE.

The only question then left is: What are the methods of combating Communism? The consensus of opinion in commercial circle is: Give the Government a free hand. The Congressmen feel that it would be impolitic to give Government a free hand because experience in the past has always shown that wide discretionary powers intnded for specific purposes have always been used for other purposes also, and in many cases for retarding legitimate political movements. The commercial circles however, feel that there is no other method of combating the situation. It has been put to them: why do you not believe in self-hlp? Convene a citizens' meeting, appoint a sub-committee consisting of three representative citizens, call for a report and if you find that the dispute is not really a trade union dispute neither in its methods nor in its objective then carry on a propaganda amongst the workers, enlist a citizens' volunteer corps and break the strike. It should be easy to wean away the workers from Communistic allegiance if an unofficial effort is made in the manner described. In a country, in which owing to the absence of a national Government every act of Government in curtailment of liberties of citizens, be they Communists whom public condemn, is likely to arouse considerable public opposition from the activity politically-minded class who if numerically small are certainly vocal and organised, the intervention of Government to combat Communism might fail in its object. Communism is anti-national and anti-social. Opposition to Communism by citizens through their own unaided efforts will gather force with every action that is so taken. There will be no mixing of issues. Congressmen will stand shoulder to shoulder with the commercial classes in combating Communism. Condemnation of Communism by Congressmen will carry its own weight. But if the Government intervene and either try to stop picketting by Ordinance or resort to any other measure outside the ordinary law, the issues would be confused the issue of combating Communism would recede into the background and the Government and the commercial community might find themselves ranged on one side and the Congressmen notwithstanding their lack of sympathy with Communism might find themselves ranged on the side of Communism. That would be unfortunate. Under the Sheriff's auspices there is a citizens' meeting to consider the preliminaries for holding a citizens' meeting in this connection. The preliminary committee does not include Messrs. Jayakar, Jinnah and Jamnadas Mehta. Why? The Committee would do well to be guided by these leaders who are all against Communism and who at the same time represent the political mind of the country so that a way may be found which would unite citizens on the issue of combating of Communism instead of dividing citzens on the question of methods. There is agreement that Communism must be combated. Is it not desirable that agreement should be aimed at in regard to the methods?

Send-off to Mr. V. M. Mehta of Bhavnagar State by the Nagar residents of Bombay. He is going to Europe to attend the International Educational Conference.

ADVOCATE'S SON ARRESTED IN ALLAHABAD

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ALLAHABAD, June 17.

Lalit Kumar Mukerji, son of Mr. Harendra Krishna Mukerji, an Advocate of the Allahabad High Court, was arrested here on Sunday afternoon by the Punjab Police and conveyed to Lahore this morning. The warrant of arrest of Mukerji was, it is said, issued in connection with a charge under Section 120-B and others. —Free Press.

DEVELOPMENT OF BANKING

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The Part Cooperative Movement Can Play

Presiding over the eighteenth ordinary general meeting of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd., on Monday afternoon Sir Lalubhai Samaldas made a pointed reference to the disparity between the increasing growth of the Bank's resources and its investments within the Co-operative movement. That disparity, he said, had widened during the year and surplus funds available had to be invested outside the movement. In the absence of any scope for expansion within the movement, the Bank had no recourse but to take larger and larger investments in Government Securities. The Directors, he declared, were making earnest attempts to remedy this peculiar difficulty.

The balance sheet revealed that there was a further increase of Rs. 14 lakhs in the resources of the Bank during the year ending 31st March 1929. The net profit for the year, including the sum of Rs. 33,874/5/1 brought forward, amounted to Rs. 1,63, 849/5/1. An 'ad. interim' dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum was paid for the half-year ending 30th September 1928 which absorbed Rs. 50,673/12/0. The directors proposed to pay a final dividend on the fully paid up shares for the half-year ending 31st March 1929 at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum (making 8 per cent per annum for the whole year) which will about Rs. 50,916/3/0. To grant a bonus to the Banks staff Rs. 11,000. To carry to the Society's share of the Divisible Fund Rs. 25,397/8/0. To carry forward to the next account Rs. 25,861/14/1.

Sir Lalubhai in moving the adoption of the report gave a survey of the Banks operations during the year. He said.

I am much obliged to you, gentlemen, for asking me to take the chair at to-day's general meeting. It is a matter of great regret that my friend Mr. B. F. Madon, the Chairman of the Board of Directors, is unable, owing to reasons of health, to preside at to-day's meeting. If he had been able to preside at to-day's function he would have give you one of his able survey of the progress of the Bank and the co-operative movement during the past twelve months, for the whole of which period he was very closely associated with the work of the Bank. Unfortunately, a rather serious break-down in his health has prevented him from attending to-day's meeting and it will, I am afraid, disable him from active participation in its affairs for some some time to come. This is not the occasion to recount Mr. Madon's services to the Bank. But I cannot help observing that the intimate association of his vigorous personality with the Bank has left an indelible mark on its working.

In his speech at the last general meeting. Mr. Madon made a pointed reference to the disparity between the growth of the Bank's resources and its investments within the co-operative movement. That disparity has, I am sorry to note, increased during the year under review. While there has been a rise of 14 laks in deposits mainly from central and urban banks—there has been a further drop of 7-1/2 lakhs in loans advanced to co-operative societies and banks. Though there has been a small increase in the amount outstanding by way of cash credits and overdrafts, the net decline in investments within the movement is over five lakhs. The surplus funds thus available had to be invested outside the movement and the Bank's investments in Government securities and deposits with approved banks amount to 99 lakhs or 55 per cent. of the Bank's total resources as against 79 lakhs last year, and 45 lakhs or only 32 per cent. in the previous year.

This position has had its natural repercussion on the profit and loss account of the Bank. It is obviously not possible to secure on investment in securities or with approved banks that return on our capital which would accrue to us from lendings to co-operative societies or banks, and consequently there is bound to be a decrease in earnings. I may point out that in the current year we were fortunate in that a substantial portion of the overdue interest for which we could not take credit in our divisible profits last year was recovered partly through the efforts of the inspecting staff and also as a result of the favourable seasonal conditions of the year. Had this overdue interest not come in during the year, it would have been difficult for us to have met the heavy depreciation that occurred in the value of our investments in Government securities without being compelled to reduce the rate of dividend payable on our shares. The present position under which the Bank has no recourse but to make larger and larger investments on Government securities in the absence of any scope for expansion within the movement is one of peculiar difficulty to the remedying of which the Board of Directors are devoting their very earnest consideration.

BETTER RECOVERIES.

I have referred above to the recovery of overdue interest and I would like to add here that the general record of recoveries in the year 1928-29 was much better than that of the previous year, though we had adverse factors in the shape of heavy untimely rains and hailstorms in parts of Khandesh and the severe frost of the last winter which caused considerable wholesale damage to crops in most parts of Gujarat and in the district of Ahmednagar.

22 BRANCHES.

Three new branches were opened during the year, making a total of 22. While the opening of these branches for tracts containing compact groups of co-operative societies, formerly served by branches with wider areas of operation or by the office in Bombay, is distinctly a great convenience to such societies and also stimulates the growth of the movement in the tract—and thereby indirectly increases the scope for the Bank's business—for the present, as you will see from the profit and loss account, it involves the Bank in increasing expenditure. There was, for this reason an increase in the expenditure on salaries of the staff and on inspection charges. The opening of new branches also involves some additional expenditure on propaganda, as more money has to be spent or donated for meetngs, conferences, training classes and similar other purposes. In the ture is thoroughly justifiable as it facilitates development of the area, it promotes improvement in working of the societies, and, at the same time, it improves and sfrengthens the Bank's relations with the borrowing societies. These are all great gains from the point of view of the Bank as well as of the co-operative movement as a whole.

THE BANKING ENQUIRY.

During the year under review, some progress was achieved in the organization of land mortgage credit on a co-operative basis and three primary institutions were registered. Government have placed at their disposal the services of experienced officers for the work of valuation of land, and two of the societies have recently commenced operations in right earnest. Out of amount of Rs. 5 lakhs promised by Government for the purchase of debentures, a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs was received during the year for the purches of debentures which are now being issued to Government, as the Deed to secure the new series of debentures has been executed and registered. Arrangements for the issue of the remaining three lakhs worth of debentures will be shortly taken in hand. The Bank has still power to issue further debenture to the extent of 4 1/2 lakhs; and I have myself no doubt that not only this sum but very much larger amounts will be required even for the three areas for which local land mortgage societies have so far been started. I had high hopes that the Royal Commission on Agriculture would examine this very important question in detail and make bold and definite recommendations as to the form which the central organization should take and also regarding the relation that ought to exist between the primary institutions and the central organization. Such an action on their part would have strengthened our hands in moving Government to bring an apex institution into existence in the immediate future. The recommendations of the Commission in this particular respect are so halting that Government may yet choose to bide time and to treat co-operative land mortgage credit as still a matter of experiment. It is hardly possible to move Government now to adopt some more vigorous policy in this direction as the development of land mortgage credit is one of the problems referred for investigation to the Banking Inquiry Committees. Let us hope that this enquiry will lead to more energetic action than that of the Royal Commission on Agriculture has done. The terms of reference of the present Inquiry are wide and comperehensive, and we must welcome the proposed association with the Inquiry of representatives of co-operatives banks in particular and of the co-operative movement in general; for, as an ardent believer in the co-operative method of economic organization, especially credit organization for a predominantly rural country, I hold strongly that it is only through the medium of co-operative banks—village banks and town banks federated into central organizations of their own—that we can expect the healthy, rapid and sound expension, in the villages and small towns of India, of banking on modern lines or contemplate the harnessing of the financial resources of the nation for the development of its national industry of agriculture.

Being seconded and supported the report was unanimously adopted.

Besides Sir Chunilal V. Mehta the new Director who was elected on the Board the following old Directors were also unanimously returned:—Mr. B. F. Madon, Sir Lalubhai Samaldas; Dewan Bahadur S. V. Censinkar (Dharwar) Mr Rajadnya, Sardar Raje Shambhusingh Jadhavrao (Malegaon) Dewan Bahadur A. M. Malji (Broach) Principal M. L. Tannan, Rai Bahadur Pretamdas (Hyderabad) Messrs. Madhavji Damodar Thakersey, G. K. Devdhar, D. V. Gokhale (Poona) and S. L. Apte (Poona).

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chirman.

THE PRINCE JOKES WITH HAGEN

GOLF ADVICE AND BANTER

How-to-play advice by Hagen and jokes and banter by the Prince enlivened the golf match in which his Royal Highness, partnered by the British open champion defeated Sir Philip Sassoon and Aubrey Boomer, the St. Cloud (Paris) professional.

The venue of the game—Swinley Forest course, Berkshire—was kept a close secret, as the Prince regarded the contest as a private affair.

Only the Prince's equerry, the Hon. Piers Legh, and the caddies—except members playing a round—were allowed to walk round the course.

Before "taking the honour" and driving off from the first tee the Prince chatted to "Walter", as he called Hagen, and swung one or two of the clubs from the latter's massive collection of 16.

"You start, sir, and don't forget what I told you about your shoulder," said Hagen.

The Prince obviously remembered and his first drive went over 200 yards down the fairway.

All through the round the Prince chatted to Hagen and frequently asked his advice especially in connection with his putting and his approach shots which are the weak points in his otherwise steady game.

"Now, remember that left wrist," Hagen said just before the Prince play his first mashie shot. So successful was the advice that none of the holes before the turn was done over "bogey."

REALLY EXCITING.

At the 10th hole the Prince drove into the trees surrounding the course.

"Try this club next time," said Hagen, lending him one of his four drivers.

At the turn the match was all square and matters began to be really exciting. Hagen's whispered comments and advice became more frequent.

The famous United States champion looked as near to being nervous as any of his blase caddies had seen him before. When the 11th hole went to the Prince and Hagen making them one up, even the caddies themselves showed signs of nervous tension. At the 12th hole the Prince was given a very difficult shot by a misdrive of Hagen's which landed the ball in some gorse.

"Try my niblick—I made it myself," remarked the champion.

13TH HOLE THRILL.

The Prince took the curiously shaped club. "How on earth do you use this?" he laughed. "Well just hit behind the ball," Hagen advised. The Prince did and Micky Flynn, the Prince's imperturbable caddy, gave an involuntary exclamation as the ball rolled to within few inches of the hole.

The next hole (the 13th) which was a short one, brought one of the biggest thrills of the game. The shots of Hagen and Boomer each went within a few yards of the pin. It was left to the putting of the Prince and Sir Philip Sassoon to decide the hole. The Prince had to face the longer putt.

"Your left foot a little closer—and follow through," whispered Hagen.

The ball rolled straight as a die to the hole.

"That's a bit of luck," smiled the Prince.

"No, it isn't luck, it's the follow through" was Hagen's congratulation.

The Prince and Hagen lost the 14th and this hole caused the Prince considerable amusement because for once Hagen's iron shot landed in the rough.

"Ah, remember the left shoulder, Walter!" the Prince joked. "Try this niblick *of mine, but I can't say I made it myself.*"

No one laughed more than the champion himself.

The rest of the holes were halved. At the 15th, however, the Prince made his first poor drive topping the ball on a few inches off the tee. He laughed apologetically: "I am sorry—my shoulder, I forgot about it," he said.

The Prince and Hagen won one up.

After the game the four had lunch together Hagen had to hurry back to London, and he shook hands with the Prince at the steps of the club.

"I am very glad indeed to have had the honour of playing with you, Sir," said the champion.

"I won't forget that shoulder mine," laughed the Prince.

INDIAN COAL TRADE AND COASTAL RESERVATION

(Continued from page 6).

ways have surplus wagons and would welcome the exports of coal on their routes. Recently there has been some talk of giving rebates on coal carried to coastal ports identical with that of rebates on sea exports of coal. If this proposal materialises, there is no doubt that sea freights on coal will correspondingly come down in sympathy with the reductions in railway freights. The important part played by coal exports is evident from the following observations of the Chairman of the B. N. Rly. from his Presidential address at the last General Meeting held in London:

"Coal, as I have reminded you on previous occasions, is our principal commodity and the tonnage carried by the Railway exceeds the aggregate tonnage of the hundred and one commodities which are classified as general merchandise."

LARGE VOLUME OF RAIL-BORNE FREIGHT.

The following extract from the Statement of the Agent of S. M. Rly. before the Indian Coal Committee is also illuminating:

"In slack seasons when the wagons are otherwise standing idle it does pay us to bring coal down by rail.....

"Seaborne coal" in our figures means coal that under contract had to be brought down by sea from Calcutta; this used to be 48 per cent. But we have lately altered the form of our contract; and shall have to cut out this heading; we used to have so much definitely to come by rail and so much by sea, but we have "by rail or sea" against the whole amount. A good deal is coming in by rail; the whole section north of Madras is served by rail; not quite a half of the Bengal coal comes in by sea, but it varies a good deal."

That the railway route is competitive in its effects will also be clear from the following facts:

	Rs.	a.	p.
1. Average Railway freight from Colliery to Kidderpore less 37-1/2 per cent rebate on cargo coal	2	8	6
2. Incidental charges at Calcutta including Dock charges -12-; Grading Board charges -1-; Shortages -4-; Supervision -4-	1	5	0
3. Sea freight to Bombay.	6	10	0
4. Insurance	0	3	0
5. Landing charges at Bombay	1	0	0
	Rs. 11	10	6

The railway freight is Rs. 13|6 to Bombay and thus it will save the importer about Rs. 1|8 per ton to import the coal by sea than by railway. The undernoted statement also bears out this fact.

Cost of coat at Madras in 1924-25:

	By Rail. Rs.	a.	p.
Bengal Coal, I Class (Saltore)	23	5	9
Bengal Coal, I Class (South East Baroboni).	21	9	9
Bengal Coal, II Class (Hariladih)	27	4	9
Bengal Coal, II Class (Other coals)	26	9	4
	By Sea. Rs.	a.	p.
Bengal Coal, I Class (Saltore)	23	9	3
Bengal Coal, I Class (South East Baroboni).	21	12	9
Bengal Coal, II Class (Hariladih)	26	2	3
Bengal Coal, II Class (Other coals)	25	7	10

It is hence clear that the railway freights regulate sea freights to coastal ports to a certain extent and this is also the opinion of those who are in the coal trade and having studied the question are competent to express a considered opinion on the subject.

*This was written before the recent reduction in railway freights on coal which came into operation from 1st June 1929.

(To Be Continued.)

*The first article appeared on 17th instant.

BOYCOTT BURMA CO.'S OIL

Golmur i Tin Plate Workers' Appeal

WARNING TO MANAGEMENT

GOLMURI, June 17.

Yesterday morning, Messrs. Daud, Swami Viswanandjee, D. P. Godbody and Naidu arrived from Calcutta after holding conferences at Budge-Budge and Calcutta for securing the sympathy and support of the B.O.C. workers for the cause of the strikers, and effect the boycott of B.O.C. oils. Mr. Daud, for the second time, approached the management with a view to a settlement of the dispute but to no avail.

PROCESSION AND MEETING.

A procession of the strikers started from Golmuri yesterday evening to Jamshedpur maidan, where a crowded meeting of the strikers and other workers of the Tata Cable Companies and Jamshedpur citizens was held, Mr. Daud presiding.

Messrs. Gadhobi, Swami Viswanandjee, Naidu, J. N. Mitra, and others addressed the meeting, exhorting the strikers to continue their struggle firmly and peacefully, till they achieved victory. They appealed to other workers and citizens for giving their support to the cause of the strikers.

WARNING TO MANAGEMENT.

Mr. Daud, in his concluding speech, warned the management to settle the dispute within a week; else the resolutions passed to-day will be enforced, and the Tinplate Industry will be destroyed. He warned the Government that if they do not intervene, at least they should remain neutral. He exhorted the workers to stiffen and continue their strike. The following were the resolutions passed:—

THE RESOLUTIONS.

1. That this meeting condemns the attitude of the Management of the Golmuri Tinplate Co., (India.) Ltd., in not settling the dispute on terms offered to them by Mr. Daud on behalf of the men.

2. (a) This meeting respectfully requests the 40,000 workers of Messrs. Tata Iron and Steel Co., and the workers of the Burmah Oil Co., Budge-Budge, to show their sympathy to the strikers by extending financial help by rendering active support for the cause of the strikers.

CALL TO A. I. T. U. C.

(b). That this meeting calls upon the workers of India in general, and particularly the All-India Trade Union Congress, to help the strikers in all possible ways and particularly in financing them in their distress;

3. That in view of the indifference and unsympathetic attitude shown by Messrs. Shaw, Wallace and Co., the Managing Agents of the Golmuri Tinplate Co., this meeting calls upon every consumer of Burmah Oil Co's oils to boycott the said Company's oils for the purpose of safeguarding the interests of the Tinplate Workers who are suffering great hardships with their families and children:

HOMAGE TO DESHBANDHU DAS.

4. That this meeting of the workers of Golmuri and Jamshedpur pays its homage to the sacred memory of Deshabandhu C. R. Das the great nationalist leaders of India, on his fourth anniversary.—Free Press.

INDEPENDENCE LEAGUE MEETING

PROPAGANDA AMONG WORKERS AND PEASANTS

AHMEDABAD, June 16.

At a meeting of the local branch of the Independence League held this evening, it was resolved to enroll Congress Members to do propaganda work among the workers and peasants, urge the boycott of British goods and study and publish the Nationalist literature of different countries.—A. P.

THROUGH BRITISH EYES

(Continued from page 6.)

hearts; chant the new 'mantra' of the New Age "The life and happiness of India's millions depend more upon the spirit of adventure and service radiating from the merchant adventurers of Calcutta than upon any other factor." Amen, Amen, Amen.

WHEN GREEK MEETS GREEK.

How cousinly love can be mixed with strong animosity, it is not easy to see but evidently all things are possible to an extraordinary race like God's own Anglo-Saxons, for the "Times of India" says:—

"However strong American animosity may be there is not a clear-thinking Englishman who welcomes it. The English people long to free themselves from motives and suspicions that make for war. In their anxiety, they are ready to speak of Anglo-Saxon unity, of anything that will redeem them from the menace of war."

TOURING INDIA ON FOOT

PARSI YOUTH'S ENTERPRISE

A correspondent from Masar Road writes:—

"Mr. Padamji Pirojsha Davar, a resident of Ankleshwar has started on a tour of trotting round India on foot. He has not taken a single farthing with him. Anyone wishing to join with may write to him at the following address:—C/o the Parsi Fire-temple, Baroda".

MOHURRUM DISTURBANCE

RIVAL AKHRAS CLASH

CALCUTTA, June 17.

A slight disturbance occurred in the Corporation Street on Sunday night, over a question of priority of Mohurrum Demonstration between rival Akhras resulting in injuries to ten persons. Timely intervention of the police prevented furher trouble. Eleven persons were arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct and subsequently released on bail.—Free Press.

FOOTBALL

HARWOOD LEAGUE

CHESHIRE'S FINE DISPLAY.

Monday's mtach betweei the Cheshire and Attached Section provided one of the best games of the season. Played out at a fast pace it contained plenty of thrills and good football, the Cheshires fully deserves their victory. They were seen at their best and with the form they displayed, they would be irresistible could they only maintain it.

Westcott was the man of the match. Displaying sound generalship he always dominated the game and besides scoring a fine goal himself, he was mainly responsible for the other two.

The Attached Section, although beaten, put up a good fight and their plucky defence deserved better fortune. It was half-way through the first moiety that Drummer Bailey took a good pass from Waltmoir and sent in a stinging shot which materialized, the ball slipping through the Section goalie's finger into the net. This was the only score registered when half-time arrived.

After changing ends, however, the Cheshires added to their score. A pretty interpassing movement between their inner trio eaw Westcott receive the ball a good way out, and, tricking the back, he sent in a beautiful low shot which lodged the ball in the corner of the net despite Nixey's desperate dive to prevent a score.

The next goal was the result of some good spade-work by Westcott, who made a perfect opening before putting the ball on Bailey's boot, the latter having no difficulty in scoring.

The Result:—

Cheshires 3 goals.
Attached Section nil.

Cheshires:—Teece; Walker and Hodgkinson; Harding, Williams and Adshead; Waltmoir, Dr. Bailey, Westcott, Bailey and Barton.

Attached Section:—Nixey; Davis and Boyle; Blundell, Bastow and Sparks; Coker, Shields, Croft, Joyce and Stocks.

Referee:—E. J. Turner.

"UNWORTHY AGITATION AGAINST G. K. N."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to your observations on the "Unworthy agitation against G. K. M." I am glad that the powerful paper like yours has taken up the cause of the gentleman who has striven his utmost to bring unity between several communities, especially the Parsis and the Muslims.

One of the causes of the agitation against G. K. N., so far as I know, is the review of a book which appeared in the May "Bulletin." I was also at first sight somewhat prejudiced but when the facts were placed before me in the true light and that you, sir, had yourself published the same review in your esteemed paper of 26th May. 1929, I am bound to say that there is now no justification for any agitation against G. K. N. who has upheld the credit of the "Iran League" as well as any member of the body.

If any of my co-religionists is in doubt in the matter I shall be prepared to remove the same any time they choose.—Yours, etc.,

ARDESHIR EDALJI BENGALI,
Vice-President, Ajuman-e-Mayadatt.
Bengali House,
Sleater Road, Grant Road,
Bombay.

PROTEST AGAINST MR. HUTCHINSON'S ARREST

A NOISY MEETING

Obstreperous scenes marked the proceedings of a public meeting held under the auspices of the Matunga Youth League to protest against the arrest of Mr. Hugh Lester Hutchinson. The meeting was held in the Nappoo Hall and was largely attended. Mr. C. K. Narayanswami was voted to the chair.

Before the President commenced his opening remarks, a member of the League raised a point of order that as Mr. Hutchinson was a Communist and as the League's objects did not support that creed, it was improper to hold the meeting. He at the same time admitted that Mr. Hutchinson was a member of the League and the meeting was called with the sanction of the Executive Council.

The President pointed out that the meeting was called only to record their protest against the repressive policy of the Government, of which Mr. Hutchinson was a victim. That had nothing to do with Communism. The fact that the meeting was called by a resolution of the Executive Council of the League was sufficient constitutional justification to hold the meeting. However he wished to make it clear that the principle involved in their protest was fundamental. It was the question of liberty of person and liberty of free expression. On these grounds the President held the meeting was in order.

After a few more remarks he called upon Mr. S. V. Deshpande to move the resolution protesting against the arrest of Mr. Hutchinson. In moving the resolution Mr. Deshpande made a brief but incisive speech. He explained the implications of the arrest and exhorted the audience not to allow individual opinion to come in the way of their condemnation of the policy of the Government.

Mr. Ranadive seconded the resolution. There was uproar when he launched an attack on Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Motilal Nehru and he could not continue to speak.

Mr. Balkrishna, a member of the League, opposed the resolution on the grounds that Mr. Hutchinson was not a true friend of India, that he had ulterior motives in attacking all the respected leaders of the nation and the foreign cloth boycott movement and that he did not on considerations of self-sacrifice deserve any sympathy from them.

Mr. Deshpande answered the charges after which the resoluton was put to vote and carried by a majority.

The meeting then terminated at a late hour.

AGA KHAN'S PLAN FOR INDIA

"Truth" wrote in mail week.—

If the Aga Khan has been correctly reported, his plan for making India a federation of free States is the outcome of cloudy thinking. He is, however, himself sufficiently assured of its worth to state that "unless the findings of the Simon Commission are based on an association or federation of free States, God help them! They will simply be reaping more "Dead Sea fruit." The interview in which he gave this view took place in his villa overlooking Nice, a fact which is not without relevance to his title to speak for Indian Muslims. He is, of course, the religious head of a large section of the Mohammedan world, but whether he carries much weight is doubtful. His position would ensure him greater influence if he gave concrete expression to his interest in India by living there for long periods, but he does not, and on that account the Indian Muslims do not, I think, regard him very seriously as a political adviser, still less a leader.

Examined on its merits, independently of whether the Aga Khan's advocacy of it would recommend it to his co-religionists, the plan ignores the fundamental difficulties which have always stood in the way of the realisation of the ideal of Home Rule for India. There would be "twenty or thirty" free States. But how would their boundaries be fixed? Take the Punjab. Hhere there are Hindus, Sikhs, and Mohammedans all mixed up together. It is idle to talk of making a Punjab free State. All over India Hindu and Muslim communities live at each other's elbows. When they get the chance they fight. Would they be more or less likely to attack each other in a free State? But communal animosity, the Aga Khan prophecies, will disappear when "Indian nationals are organised as nationalistic free States on historical and linguistic foundations." That sounds fine, but the Aga Khan was too cautious to tell us how it is to be done.

His scheme was promulgated at an unfortunate time, for over the weekend there have been fresh outbreaks of communal rioting in Bombay, resulting, so far, in ten deaths and 200 injured. Soldiers had to charge the crowds with the bayonet, and a curfew has been ordered. The forces of law and order are British. Under the Aga Khan's scheme the States would have military freedom. If the Bombay Presidency—to take only one part of India enjoyed this freedom, in whom would military power be vested the Hindus or Mohammedans? But one could go on riddling the scheme indefinitely.

MUNSHI ISWAR SARAN'S REPLY.

Munshi Iswar Saran addressed the followng letter to the "Truth" which appeared in its issue of the 22nd May.

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to-day to the observations which you have made under the above heading, in your issue of May 8, in regard to Home Rule for India. I hope in fairness you will permit me to state a few facts which will put the other side of the question before your readers.

I am afraid your information is utterly wrong, that Hindu and Muslim communities in India fight whenever they get the chance. Let me at once say that there is no Indian Nationalist who does not deplore the differences between these two communities such as they are. But I submit that it is not right to exaggerate them. No human Government foreign or indigenous, could maintain peace in the country if the two communities only waited for a chance to break each other's heads. Hundreds of millions of men and women belonging to various religions live in perfect peace and amity, and it is only occasionally that you get these unfortunate disturbances. I wonder if you have ever paused to consider why in the States under the sway of Indian rulers one hears very little about these communal riots, which in your opinion make the establishment of self-government in India inconceivable. You ask, how will the boundaries of free States advocated by the Aga Khan be fixed. May I venture to suggest to you and to others who may be interested in the Indian problem a study of a report which is known as the Nehru Report. Therein these questions have been calmly and authoritatively discussed, and the scheme put forward in it will throw a flood of light upon the situation as it is to-day. May I in conclusion state that India is anxious to remain within the Commonwealth as a free and equal partner, but if people in England imagine that India will remain content with Home Rule as an adorable ideal to be realised centuries hence, I am then constrained to say that they are utterly mistaken.—Your obedient servant,

ISWAR SARAN.
Member, Legislative Assembly, India.

May 15, 1929.

(A reference to Mr. Saran's letter will be found in "Entro Nous".—Ed. Truth.)

THE AGA KHAN'S PLAN FOR INDIA.

The letter from Mr. Saran, a member of the Indian Legislative Assembly, which appears in "Correspondence," is in answer to some criticisms I advanced on a plan formulated by the Aga Khan for making India a Federation of Free States. It is not, as Mr. Saran implies, a question of every Muslim waiting for a chance to attack the Hindus, or vice versa, but of periodical outbreaks of hostility. If there were no British there, would not these outbreaks spread until civil war on a grand scale occurred? Was not this the condition of India before the British arrived? There was peace under the Moghuls, it is true, but that is simply another argument for strong central government.

I interpret the communal riots as an outward and visible sign that the old hostility between Hindus and Muslims still persists. Let us imagine that India is in possession of Home Rule, with the British gone. Who would constitute the Government of the country? The Muslims are, numerically, very much inferior to the Hindus, which would mean that, on a representative basis, the Hindus would dominate the Government and be 'de facto' the rulers of India. Does Mr. Saran really believe that the Muslims and Sikhs would tolerate that, or that the machinery of Government would work as smoothly as it does now?

Munshi Iswar Saran has addressed another letter to the "Truth" with reference to the above comments.

ASSAM, BENGAL RAILWAY

The Traffic Manager, Assam Bengal Railway, wires from Chittagong, under date June 17, as follows:—

No. 51 Up and No. 54 Down Mixed Trains only are running between Silghat Town and Phulaguri on and from the 15th instant on the Chaparmukh Silghat Branch of the Assam Bengal Railway.—Free Press.

Calicut, June 16.—It is understood that Mr. Madhavan Nair, M.L.C. if he resigns now will not seek re-election on non-Congress ticket. As for the question of resigning his seat it is learnt, he has decided to place the matter before the Tenants' Association and take their opinion whether he should retain his seat or not in the Council.—Free Press.

"QUEEN OF NEPAL" CASE JUDGMENT

EVIDENCE NOT ENOUGH TO FRAME CHARGE

ACCUSED DISCHARGED: SHARADABAI ADVISED TO JOIN HUSBAND

On Monday Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidene Magistrate, Girgaum Police Court, dismissed the complaint brought by Sattara Apparao against Ganpatram Nure Buwa, a Sadhu, and his disciple Mahadevrao charging them with enticing away his wife Sharadabai.

The Magistrate in dismissing the case and discharging the accused, held that the evidence led before him was not enough to frame a charge against them. The Magistrate observed: "in my opinion the complainant, a weak-minded man, who had faith in Sadhu's incantations and hypnotism and whose married life with Sharda, a young and intelligent girl, was not a happy one, is responsible for his wife's leaving him.

There is no reason to disbelieve Sharda's story that apprehending danger on account of complainant's carrying on with Mohitre and accused and losing confidence in him she got disgusted and left him for protection in Church Mission House. She is willing to become a convert to Christianity and I am not surprised as she had too much of Sadhus and Bhajans. Whether she should remain a Hindu or become a convert is a matter for her own conscience, but it is advisable in her own interest and that of her weak-minded husband that she should go back to him and make him a man, so that in future both may lead a happy life.

Regarding the charge to be framed there is not sufficient material to frame a charge against the accused under Secton 498 of the I. P. C. Both the accused are therefore ordered to be discharged.

Mr. K. F. Nariman with Mr. B. K. Laud defended the accused.

Hyderabad June 17.—Sir M. Visveswaraya and Nawab Ali Nawas Jung Bahadur, Minister of Hyderabad Deccan, Members of the Sukkar Barrage Committee, arrived Hyderabad yesterday by Bombay Mail and left for Karachi where they will proceed with the enquiry into the Barrage Expenditure.—A. P.

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BOTTOM DOG APPEAL.

Mr. MacDonald Talks To Millions

—:o:—

"Give me your ear and your minds for half an hour," came Mr. MacDonald's voice from the Newcastle studio as he began a careful and considered statement of the issues of the election to the millions listening-in throughout the country on the eve of the General Elections in Britain.

At the outset he made an apology for his husky voice, due, as he said, to the strain upon it as a result of addressing a quarter of a million people during the last fortnight.

During those meetings Mr. MacDonald said he had come face to face with thousands of young women and he added: "Those of us who for years have been contending that the young woman would be an efficient citizen were perfectly right. She has brought a serious mind to her responsibilities which is a promise that on Thursday she is to deliver a sane judgment."

Turning to the record of the present Government, Mr. MacDonald said:

"The nation has lost confidence in the present Government, and, without doubt, is to leave it in a minority on Thursday. The electors know that its administration both at home and abroad has been without vision and without grip.

"DAWDLED ALONG."

"The nation is weary of this Government" he continued. "In the matter of international peace its dilatoriness in supporting the Kellogg Pact and its mistakes in handling Russian affairs has seriously damaged our trade has aggravated unemployment, and has been a mischevous impulse to the work of the Third International in China and India, and an unsettling influence in Europe

"It has dawdled along, trusting to time and to Providence rather than to its own guiding powers, and such acts as widows' pensions, for which it asks you to thank it have been the result of other people's efforts".

With justifiable pride he reminded his listeners of the state of Europe when Labour came to office in 1924, and of how by the end of that year the European situation had improved out of all knowledge.

"But since then," he said, "we have not been swift to embrace opportunities and take a lead in the cause of peace.

"REMEMBER 1914."

"I fear greatly," he continued "for what the next generation will have to say about the part played by my country in these days and that is why I am jealous at this supreme moment in the history of the world that our action should not be feeble when it should be strong.

"Remember 1914"! the voice rang out. "Think of what the next war will be like." And then followed a moving warning about the danger of the complete abliteration of civilisation.

"There can be no security," Mr. MacDonald went on "until the Great Powers have agreed to settle the disputes which have hitherto led to war by conciliation and arbitration. This is the policy which the Labour Party was working out in 1924 and which it will pursue again when it is in office. This is the policy which the present Government has rejected with the stiffest of stiff necks. That is why Lord Cecil resigned from it.

"SAFETY LAST."

"In matters of peace, he added "our policy has been not safety first, but safety last."

Peace at home and abroad, he contended, was essential for the enjoyment by the mass of the people of proper standards of life.

Turning to unemployment Mr. MacDonald reminded the country that the question had now become a community concern. But who made it a community concern?

"The Mr. Baldwin of other days" he said "would have told you that for Parliament to attempt to deal with unemployment was subversive of natural law." In this respect Labour had conquered both the other parties while still in a minority.

"But," he said, "it is one thing to get a cold acceptance of an unemployment programme because events have compelled its opponents to yield and a totally different thing to have a programme as an essential part of your views of national unity and social obligations.

"On unemployment we have had pledges in an unbroken series since Mr. Lloyd George gave his great promise during the election of 1923, that if returned to power he would produce workable plans for national development which would surprise us all. Within four years his failure to make his promise good caused most of his present associates to condemn him.

"Sir John Simon, who addressed you yesterday on his behalf, said that, according to his own experience, what his leader did 'at one time is no sure indication of what he will do at another.' Those are the exact words he used as recently as December 11, 1926. Last night he said that when we examined the record of one who asks you to believe that he will fulfill his pledges we are only raising personal issues."

And then in a scornful voice came these biting words:—

"Sir John Simon is hardly likely to employ even a kitchen-maid without knowing how she behaved herself in her last situation."

Unemployment, he continued, could not be cured by relief work or by patchwork of any kind. National resources would have to be developed if there was to be increased trade and more work.

After speaking of the development of markets in foreign countries and the Dominions, Mr. MacDonald said that the home market was still sadly neglected.

BREEDING POVERTY.

Mr. MacDonald went on: "We do not believe that the nation can flourish on the proverty of its masses. Empty pockets breed poverty. Our own backs and stomachs still are the most neglected, and yet the most profitable of our markets. Those who believe that safeguarding or protection is any aid to the development of that market had better study protected countries where wages are low, unemployment is habitual, and poverty even worse than it is here."

He referred to the "terrible" things that had been charged against the Labour Party. Some of them, he said, were so silly that they could not be taken seriously. One was that Labour was an unconstitutional Party.

Then he let himself go "That," he said, "from a Party which stirred up rebellion in Ireland and mutiny in the Army. That, my friends, seems rather barefaced.

As the speech developed the huskiness disappeared, and the voice came through clearer and clearer. He turned to the charge that Labour was a class Party and to the Tory claim to stand for "national unity."

CHANGING FASHION.

He described those at the bottom, the many who could be made paupers by a change in fashion, the great mass of the people who began life with nothing and ended it with exactly the same. "What," he asked, "does national unity mean to them?"

"You cannot talk of national unity," he said, "unless that unity embraces all classes and functions which give service to the whole varied life of the community. What the Labour Party wants to do is to bring within the bounds and within the meaning of this national unity the bottom dog as he is called. For this purpose we have organised our great public services. The Labour Party wishes to develop them. This Government has again and again hampered them."

Passing to Labour's nationalisation proposals, Mr. MacDonlad said: "In the process of time various industries pass into the monopolist and public service stage, and then they should be brought under public control. Municipal gas and water have ceased to disturb any of us, but they are Socialism."

"Or it may be," he continued, "as has happened with coal, that what is called private enterprise has broken down, has to be buttressed up by huge State subsidies, has left whole communities derelict, and occasioned frantic appeals for public charity, has become a disorganised, costly and wasteful ramshackle machine. Then nationalisation becomes the only effective remedy, however difficult it may be to carry out."

Mr. Baldwin, whose first shot was fired against nationalisation, was really not equipped for the controversy. His figures were wrong, his general statements wrong, his descriptive facts lamentably inaccurate.

"I make this statement," said Mr. MacDonald, "and challenge anyone who has studied the facts to deny its truth, that one of the most characteristic features of up-to-date industrial development is the success of nationalisation in one or other of its several forms of the public utility company. The Ontario Hydro-electric Commission, the Canadian National Railways, or our own Post Office, the B.B.C., the Electricity Commission, and so on.

NATIONALISATION BOGY.

"Nationalisation can be used as a bogy by Conservatives only so long as the public are not familiar with its meaning and its working.'

Another piece of misrepresentation had appeared as a last-minute stunt.

"The Conservatives," said Mr. MacDonald, "have issued a bill stating that Labour voted against certain Bills, like Widows' Pensions. This is a planned attempt to deceive electors. Those who drafted this poster knew perfectly well that our opposition to these Bills was because they were insufficient, inadequate, and unfair."

Mr. MacDonald characterised this sort of publication as dishonesty.

In conclusion, Mr. MacDonald made great play with two quotations from Lord Birkenhead. One from a speech before the 1924 election, in which the object was to persuade the voters that Labour leaders were dangerous rascals and the other, after the election was over, in which Mr. MacDonald and his colleagues were commended as worthy trustees of this majestic fabric of the Empire.

That, said Mr. MacDonald, is the difference between vote-catching and conscience. And at that he left it.

£300,000 WAGNER RELICS

—:o:—

LOST LOVE-LETTERS

Documents claimed to be worth £300,000 which throw sensational light on the life and loves of Wagner, the great composer, have been discovered accidentally in the vault of a London safe deposit.

The "Sunday Express' is able to reveal the full story of how this startling find was made by Mr. Philip Hurn, a young American author and playwright, whose ambition to write a play on Wagner brought him to England in search of material.

The manuscripts have been lying in the vault for more than thirty years.

There are secret love letters, original musical scores, portraits, and, in addition, the only known existing copy of Wagner's "My Life," of which only fifteen copies were printed between 1870 and 1874.

WIFE'S DEATH BLOW.

Astonishing new facts of his passions and infidelities are provided by the letters. The most notable is the famous "lost" letter written to Mathilde Wesendouck, with whom Wagner was in love. It was intercepted by Wagner's wife, Minna, and it gave the death-blow to her marriage, and helped to bring on heart disease.

The contents of that letter have never been known—the inner truth of Wagner's relations with Mathilde has always been a mystery. Now the letter has been found.

Even more astonishing, though of less importance to students, is another letter, containing a comic account of the love affair Wagner had with Jessie Laussot. Wagner wrote it—and wrote it to his wife!

There is also a letter from Jessie Laussot to Minna, across which, in Minna's hand, are the words, "False, devastating creature."

The history of the collection is curious.

It was begun about the time of Wagner's death, in 1883, by a wealthy Englishwoman, who had determined to write an exhaustive biography that should become the standard work.

She laboured for sixteen years, slowly, slowly gathering her material—and then died, her work unfinished, leaving all her data shut away in jewel boxes in the safe deposit.

Mr. Hurn will not at present divulge her name, but states that she was the wife of a well-known man who succeeded to a peerage after her death.

Wagner was a man of violent passions, violent infatuations—he seems to have believed himself above the the ordinary laws of morality, and, acting on that belief, he broke his first wife's heart.

Later, when the world resounded with his name. Wagner married Coriana, the daughter of Liszt, and it is the fact of those two marriages, so different in their conditions, that gives the present discoveries their chief interest.

Mr. Ernest Newman, the distinguished music critic and authority on Wagner.

MEN "AFRAID OF WOMEN"

—:o:—

"AGE OF PREJUDICE"

With a vitality shining in her eyes that belied her grey hair, to-day's most interetjng woman of London—Dr. Winifred Cullis, head of the physiology department at the London School of Medicine for Women—set in her sunlit room and talked in dynamic fashion about the women of to-day.

She has always been a pioneer, and to-day her name becomes historic. She has been elected deputy chirman of the Convocation of the University of London—a distinction never before conferred on a woman in this country, and an appointment which marks another advance of women in university life.

She is no dry-as-dust "don."

Her eyes are alive with humour, and a pleasant smile plays constantly about her lips.

A PROPHECY.

"I expect to see one day a woman Vice-Chancellor of the University of London," she said, her fingers toying with a mass of papers on her desk. "And why not Of course, the women Vice-Chancellors will have to be as good as the men—the first of them a little better.

"Things will have to change a little before then, though. There is more prejudice against women now than ever before—an attitude of fear on the part of the men.

"Why? Well, before the war the professional woman was looked on as a rarity—was treated kindly, as a sort of queer exception to the usual run of things. But during the war the women showed that they could do men's work quite well—and for the first time the men realised they were faced with a real rival.

"Hence the fear and suspicion today.

"We shall have to live it down.

"The men will learn in time that there is room for everyone—that a woman does not drive a man out of his job—that works simply creates more work.

"I don't blame the man. I can see their point of view. And though we often say 'If I were a man I wouldn't think that—well, I'm not so sure we wouldn't. Mankind is very conservative."

"INSINUATIONS."

Dr. Cullis smiled her understanding smile.

Then her face became grave. "But, at things are, you've no idea what professional women have to put up with.

'There's this constant insinuation, for instance, that women doctors and lawyers are all starving through lack of work. Well, I can only say that all the students who have gone through this school are prosperous—and that though I have two letters on my desk now each asking for a 'locum tenens' I don't know where to find them.

"Yet I am always hearing this story of professional women who can't get work I'm not a man-hater, but I sometimes suspect that it's all a 'stunt' by men against women."

Dr. Cullis denounced all idlers—men and women. The nation could not afford to support idlers, she said.

"I'm heretic enough to believe there are many idle wives who ought to be at work.

"I mean the wives of professional men.

"Many of them are very gifted women. But what do they do with their time? Spend it in amusing themselves.

"They ought to work. Yet when I tell them so they say. 'Ah, but we should be taking the bread out of some man's mouth.' That is nonsense. That fallacy was exploded years ago.

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8-25-B

THE END OF THE FIGHT

Mr. Laski's Impressions of General Election

In the following article in the "New Leader" Mr. Harold J. Laski gives his impressions of the mood and the mind of the British electorate as a result of his own experience in twenty constituencies. He examines the position of the party leaders in the country and ends on a confident note. "Nothing," he says, "can stop the victory of Labour but Labour itself."

When this article appears, the result of the election will already be known; and speculation in the presence of knowledge is as profitless as it is ungrateful. I will only record m y conviction that the Labour Party will have no reason to regret the vigour of its campaign. The quietude of the election has not been apathy. On the contrary, there has been a steady demand for knowledge instead of declamation for facts instead of assertion that I do not remember in any previous contest. And I reaffirm my conviction that the two outstanding themes of interest have been foreign affairs and unemployment.

No one's impressions of this vast electorate can be other than tangential. I have spoken in the Midlands and the North-East Coast, apart from London and the suburbs; altogether I have been in twenty constituencies. I have never before met an attention so eager nor an interest so profound. Audiences will listen intently to long analyses of foreign affairs, they take one's points about the danger of conflict with America, about the need for an international outlook in a way that makes it clear that the lesson of the war has been driven home. They have made up their minds that Sir Austen Chamberlain's tenure of office was one long disservice to England. They are equally clear that Mr. MacDonald was a great Foreign Secretary who definitely did improve the whole atmosphere of international relations. They see not a shadow of a case against the resumption of Anglo-Russian relations. They bitterly resent the failure to disarm.

UNIVERSAL DISTRUST.

I have not seen any signs of a Liberal revival. Often enough I have heard that this particular Liberal candidate or that is a fine fellow; but the eulogy always concluded with an expression of regret that he was a follower of Mr. Lloyd George. The universal distrust in which the Liberal leader is held is a very remarkable thing. It is not confined to any class. I met it on the sleeper of a train from the North; in a hotel in Coventry; among the miners of Durham.

The Liberal pledge was too like the reckless gamble of 1918: and however sound the substance of the scheme (I largely agree that it is admirably done) and despite Mr. Keynes' advocacy of it what the elector remembers is the policy of corrupt and dubious dodges which distinguished the Coalition Government. The English elector has many sins but I miss altogether my estimate of his character if I am wrong in affirming that he prefers donothingism with Mr. Baldwin to febrile activity with Mr. Lloyd George.

Outstanding, too, is the affection of the working-classes for Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Snowden. I have met it everywhere; they are clarion names. They represent for the workers the triumph of character and ability over circumstance, and the confidence in them of humble men and women is a tremendous responsibility to bear.

Other Labour leaders I do not find have so widespread an appeal. The Party workers naturally have pride in Mr. Henderson (amply he deserves it!) and in the "redder" areas Mr. Maxton is a friend to thousands who have never seen him. Mr. Churchill is unpopular everywhere; as one old elector said to me in Durham, "There is something wrong with a man who has been so long in office."

Mr Baldwin is almost universally respected; but few people credit him with fitness for his office. "Jix" merely arouses amused contempt; one woman elector said to me in Harrow that she supposed every Cabinet needed at least one absurdity to preserve its sense of humour. No one seems to like Mr. Neville Chamberlain and his economics on maternity and child welfare have created a widespread indignation among the women voters. Everyone assumes that Lord Eustace Percy owes his position to his family; and among teachers he is everywhere regarded as the enemy of educational progress.

THE COMMUNIST OFFENSIVE.

I do not find that the Communists have made any progress. Even Mr. Pollitt an extraordinarily attractive figure seems to have missed fire in Seaham. Their tactics have been utterly unsuited to an English electorate. Wild and mysterious accusations, empty challenges, blood-curdling prophecies of impending disaster excessive vituperation of men whom the workers everywhere revere—these have failed to impress.

My own difficulty in the Seaham Division was to persuade my audiences that they had a right to a peaceful hearing. And even when I got it for them their effort was feeble to a degree. Their questions were machine-made and utterly outside reality. They did not know their own literature. They could not adjust their supplementary questions to the unexpected reply. One of my hecklers, who did not like my replies, could only insist feebly that I had no right to answer him because I was a professor.

I am quite certain that the figures will show how mistaken Moscow was in forcing these contests upon the British Party. The latter's instinct, that their hour had not come was profoundly right. Lenin would not have made so grave a tactical blunder.

To a London elector like myself, campaigning in the North is an experience of special exhilaration. Merely to belong to the Labour Party is itself a passport to most people's affection. Railway porters the local police, the pedestrian of whom one asks the way, take endless trouble as soon as they know it is a Labour hall you require. I was amused at Darlington when I spoke to a station inspector who warmly approved the Trades Disputes Act, to be shyly accosted by a group of other railwaymen who assured me that he was a unique specimen in their district of the Tory working man.

Labour convictions in the North have a really religious intensity. When the audience interrupts at a Tory meeting it is not from discourtesy or a lack of fair-play, but from a sheer inability to understand that anyone can sincerely hold Tory views. Any conversation with miners or their wives would convince Mr. Baldwin in an hour how mistaken his policy has been. And it would show him that men who live differently, like the rich and the poor, think in general so differently that the basis of a common outlook is wanting.

Half of the electoral disturbances would not take place if the Tory speakers did not adopt an attitude to working-class audiences which was instinct with patronage and condescension. If Mr. Churhill could persuade Lord Birkenhead to read Mr. Baldwin's speeches and model his tone upon them, he would render his Party (and Lord Birkenhead's reputation) a very considerable service.

Whatever the precise result of this election, no one who has taken a daily part in it can doubt that we shall emerge with greatly strengthened forces. The one thought that impresses and humbles me is the hope built upon its success by the ordinary folk of the country. The system under which they live takes from their lives all that might make it dignified and secure; the work of our pioneers has given them a vision of wider things that they might obtain under an order built on justice. The next five years are going to be as never before, a testing time for the quality of our party-mind. I hope, as I have never hoped before, that they will be spent responsibly, in the investigation of things and not the analysis of persons.

AUDACITY AND VISION.

Let the Party start with a full sense of the debt it owes to its leaders. MacDonald and Snowden have campaigned with magnificent spirit; Henderson's work as an organiser has never been so admirable as at this time. Every worker will admit that the campaign hand-book has been a precious guide for which he cannot be too grateful.

Our business now, if we are an opposition is to see that the enthusiasm of the campaign lives on. If we become a Government, let us furnish our leaders with the support that by its own intensity nourishes in them audacity and vision. I leave this election confident of two things. Nothing can stop the victory of Labour but Labour itself. What might defeat Labour is a failure to plan out in detail the meaning of the principles for which it stands. The business of the next half-decade is research analysis investigation. If the spirit of these three weeks can infuse that effort, we shall find the truth and by the truth, be made free.

BARBER'S UNBOBBED DAUGHTERS

HE MOURNS THE LOST TRESSES OF WOMAN

I have just met a man who hates fifteen million women—a man who holds up his hands in horror and despair every time he sees any one of them—and just merely because they have been either bobbed, shingled, or Eton-cropped!

He is Mr. George Meehan, aged seventy-seven, of Egham, Surrey, for forty years the champion hairdresser of Buckingham, with its headquarters in the Bull Ring of the Buckingham market.

Mr. Meehan is sad. Whenever he passes a barber's pole he sees more of its red than its blue.

"Hairdressers!" he said to me today. "They've gone to the dogs. Bobbing, shingling, and Eton-cropping should be made a criminal offence for—

"When a woman loses her hair she loses not only her pride but God's greatest gift."

But Mr. Meehan has one bright spot in his life. He has four married daughters, Margaret, Emily, Mary, and Nellie, and each of them have retained their shining tresses.

In fact, not one of Mr. Meehan's family—his sisters, daughters, or grand-daughters—have submitted themselves to the hairdresser's shears, because they know how proud he is of the "woman's crowning glory."

One of his four daughters, who is now Mrs. G. Held, of the White Lion Hotel, Egham, wears "cartwheels", and her hair, when let down, reaches almost to her waist.

CUINEA HAIRCUT.

"I'm proud of them all", Mr. Meehan declared. "I've tended their hair ever since they were babies, and it would have broken my heart if they had been bobbed or shingled. When any one of them has suggested being bobbed I've just said. "Well, the barber will cut you off with a shilling.

"Anybody can cut hair as they do to-day. It is simply cropping—there is no craftsmanship.

"My father dressed the hair of the Duke of Buckingham. He had to walk four miles to do it, and he always made the job last an hour, and charged the duke £1 1s.

"We made wigs for the Rothschilds, Sir Henry Barney, and old Squire Hubbard, who used to drive up on horseback, and would never wear a wig unless it had been in pickle three weeks!

"And the ladies then! We had no hot irons for waving: we had to do the curls on each side of the head with our fingers. I have spent three hours tapering, crimping, and curling a woman's head.

"What do you see now? Just a lot of escaped convicts, who think it is clever because they have thrown away their greatest charm."

SHAVED NECKS BANNED

FLAPPER CUTS" FOR THE FAIR

Shaved necks are to be banned, and in their place a new "flapper cut" is to be substituted.

The dictators of women's hairdressing fashions issued the orders yesterday, and soon the new campaign against the clippers and razor for neck use will commence.

The decision was come to by the International Congress of Hairdressers because delegates reported that the attempt to start a long hair fashion again was not meeting with much favour.

UNWANTED TRESSES.

Indeed, it was stated by several members that their overtures in this direction had met with a cold response. Hence the new "semi-long tresses" resolution.

The new style to be known as the "flapper cut" will, it is stated, lose none of the advantages of the "bob", but the hair will be allowed to grow slightly longer at the back, and then be slightly waved.

It is urged that this style will allow more individuality than the ordinary bob or shingle and will suit an evening gown of "magnificent" style as well as sports wear, or even the bathing and beach fashions.

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Good winter rains in Texas make a large crop.

No winter rains in Texas, poor crop.

Tornado damage is a sight, but is local.

Prices usually rise between early March and Easter.

Mississippi floods give big crops the year after sometimes the same year.

Acreage is generally underestimated.

No good crop was ever grown without a cool spell on the young plant; it promotes root growth.

A wet May makes a short crop.

Morning rain on the bloom prevents fruiting.

A dry May and June make a big crop.

If June the crop always improves.

By the fourth of July the crop starts going back.

In July and August the crop always loses.

"Equinoctical" storms come as early as the Fourth of July and as late as Christmas.

Droughts last two weeks. If longer they hurt.

Dew in Texas makes the rainpipes spout, they say.

Showery weather brings the boll weevil.

Hot sunshine kills the weevil.

Drought kills the weevil—and, may be, the plant.

Hot winds are not always hot air.

Not every bloom makes a boll, not every boll ripens.

Crop estimates in summer are as reliable as long-range weather predictions.

Texas cotton can promise more and do less and promise less and do more than any other thing alive.

Don't straddle in two crops. You don't make the weather.

It is easier to bet on the crop than to pay the bet.

Sell when the new crop starts growing.

A drought crop is an early crop.

A bumper comes once in six years.

A late crop is not always a small crop.

Ginning reports at times look like a pipe line to the widow's oil cruse.

With the Jewish New Year comes the first light frost in the South.

Sell on the first frost.

During the Indian Summer the crop gets looking bigger.

The market goes up between Thanksgiving and Christmas.

The low price for a big crop comes early in December.

Never bear the tail end of a big crop.

If a small crop follows a big one, stop bulling it by Christmas.

Big crops melt away, small ones linger.

THE VENTURE.

Speculation is a venture based on calculation; gambling a venture without calculation.

The correct idea in speculating is to venture a comparative small amount in a deal promising a high percentage of profit.

Operate only occasionally; don't dabble in it all the time. There are three or four good opportunities every year.

The market is always there.

In forming an opinion of the market, the element of chance ought not to be omitted.

Things are always stronger than man.

Learn well in beginning: The secret in winning.

Is not the vagary called luck not a big?

But just the assumption of commonplace gumption—

A grasp of the science called "Just-he-went-to.quit."

Success has ruined many a man.

No man is a fool who knows when he has enough.

When doubtful, reduce the amount of the interest.

Never double-up that is, never completely and at once reverse a position.

A man must think for himself must follow his own convictions.

The Speculator must have pliability, the ability to change an opinion, the power of revision.

Go your own way. Crowds cause crowded exists.

Never over-trade. To take an interest larger than the capital justifies is to invite disaster.

Don't take on a load you can't carry.

Napoleon tried to do too much, and he did it.

Run quick or not at all.

Make up your mind to take a small loss.

It is better to average up than to average down.

If you must pyramid make it a pyramid with the broad base down, not with the apex down.

When a deal runs in your favour stay with it. Follow it with stop orders not to near the market.

Stop your losses and let your profits run.

Rather than hedge a losing deal, close it and wait for another chance. A hedge fixes the loss, and, two to one, when undoing it you will lift the wrong leg.

Quiet weak markets are good markets to sell. The ordinarily develop into declining markets. But when a market has gone through the stages of quiet and weak to active and declining then on to semi-panic or panic, it should be bought freely. When, vice versa, a quiet and firm market develops into activity and strength, then into excitement, it should be sold with great confidence.

When they close the market "weak," shrewd traders used to buy on the curb or sell when it was called "strong." But, of course, there is no curb now.

Every swing has a double top, double bottom.

Buy on the breaks and sell on the bulges.

Public opinion is not to be ignored. A strong speculative current is for the time overwhelming and should be closely watched. The rule is to act cautiously with public opinion; against it, boldly.

When prices are running free before a stiff breeze of speculation sit on your judgment and give the other fellow's imagination a chance.

Spinners are human. They mostly buy in rising markets.

ODDS AND ENDS.

For every buyer there is a seller. So there is, in the wind-up. But things are different while the racket is on.

A scared bear is the best bull meat.

Know your limitations. Remember the chameleon that died of a broken heart trying to make good on a Scotch plaid.

Handle tips with care. The dead sure thing doesn't always come to life.

When the silent operator starts airing his views look out.

Let sleeping dogs lie, but if there is much at stake, give it to the newspapers.

News long expected is burnt powder. The unexpected makes the market jump.

We sometimes wonder how efficiency experts fare in the market.

Statistics are valuable, but they must be kept subordinate to a comprehensive view of the whole situation. Those who confine themselves to staistics are poor guides.

Statistics are the post-mortem verdict.

Past performances do not shape the market.

If you lose it's bad luck: if you win, your gray matter has been working overtime.

Even a chart reader will strike it right once in a while.

Nobody knows anything about cotton.

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THE WEATHER

—:o:—

CONDITIONS UNSETTLED IN NORTH BAY

POONA, June 17.

Conditions are unsettled in the North of Bay of Bengal where a depression is probably forming.

The Bay monsoon remains feeble in North-east India but is strengthening along Burma Coast.

The Arabian Sea current has been active on the West Coast in Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Konkan, Malabar, local in Lower Burma; Orissa; Berar; Rajputana East; Bombay Deccan; Hyderabad; Madras Coast North; while a few falls occurred in Upper Burma; Assam Bengal, Punjab East and North; and Madras Southeast.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Port Blair one and half; Myitkyina, two; Tavoy Akyab, one and half; Victoria Point, Mergui, Diamond Island one; Amherst, half; Shillong Jalpaiguri, half; Cuttack, Sambalpur Akola, Hissar, Kotah quarter; Mangalore four; Bombay, Aurangabad, Calicut two; Marmagao, Ahmednagar Raichur, Cochin, one and half; Karwar, Mercara one; Trivandrum three-quarters; Gulbarga, Malegaon half; Negapatam Vellore, Vizagapatam quarter.

Forecast:—Decrease of rain in North Deccan, increase on Burma Coast and extension in the South of the Peninsula East Central Provinces, Orissa and Ganjam Coast.

Earthquake Report:—Earthquake shock of great intensity with origin about sx thousand miles away was recorded by Bombay Seismograph at four hours thirty-two minutes on Monday, June 17.—A. P.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

—:o:—

June 17.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has been active on the west coast and in the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan and Malabar, and local in Berar, Rajputana East, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and the Madras Coast North, while a few falls have occurred in the Punjab East and North and Madras South-east. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the Peninsula, lightly to moderately clouded in the central parts of the country, Gujarat, east Rajputana and the southeast Punjab, and practically clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in the United Provinces, the Central Provinces, north Gujarat, West Rajputana, Baluchistan and most of the Punjab. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 115 deg. at Jacobabad.

Forecast.—A decrease in the north Deccan and an extension in the south of the Peninsula and the east Central Provinces and on the Ganjam Coast.

Rainfall recorded at 8 hours:—

Station	Rainfall past 24 hours.
Hissar	0.23"
Jaipur	0.02"
Kotah	0.31"
Neemuch	0.03"
Akola	0.19"
Ratnagiri	0.29"
Marmugao	1.30"
Karwar	0.95"
Malegaon	0.42"
Ahmednagar	1.68"
Sholapur	0.04"
Bijapur	0.02"
Aurangabad	2.33"
Bangalore	0.07"
Mangalore	3.66"
Calient	2.30"
Cochin	1.32"
Trivandrum	0.70"
Negapatam	0.24"
Coimbatore	0.02"
Cuddapah	0.08"
Masulipatam	0.13"
Vizagapatam	0.35"

BOMBAY:—

Local Rainfall recorded at 8 hours.—Past 24 hours. Total from 1st June to date.

Colaba Observatory 2.23". 18.83" (10.58" above normal).

St. George's Hosptal 0.60". 19.25".

J. J. Hospital 0.43". 14.09".

Maximum temperature 87 deg. (1 deg. below normal).

Minimum temperatnre 75 deg. (3 deg. below normal).

Earthquake Report.—An earthquake shock of great intensity at its origin about 6,000 miles away was recorded by the seismographs in the Colaba Observatory at 4 hours 32 minutes this morning (I.S.T.)

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, June 17.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 17-6-29, Colaba Point 2.23 in., Fort 0.60 in., J. J. Hospital 0.43 in.

Total since 1st June to date 17-6-29, Colaba Point 18.83 in., Fort 19.25 in., J. J. Hospital 14.09 in.

Total for the corresponding period of 1928, Colaba Point 19.94 in., Fort 20.82 in., J. J. Hospital 17.36 in.

Total for the corresponding period of 1927, Colaba Point 17.38 in., Fort 19.00 in., J. J. Hospital 16.50 in.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 17-6- 1929.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.725 inches (061 above normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.025.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.1 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.8 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 87.0 degrees (0.5 below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 75.0 degrees (2.9 below normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 90 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. S.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 17 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 169 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 21 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 8.

Rainfall in 24 hours 2.23 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 18.83 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 19.52 inches.

Weather Remarks.—Lightning at distance.

Earthquake report.—An earthquake shock of great intensity at its origin about 6,000 miles away was recorded by the Seismographs in the Colaba Observatory at 4 hours 32 minutes this morning (I.S.T.)

ELECTRICAL HEART

—:o:—

DOCTOR GIVES CAT AN EXTRA LIFE

The fact that cats have been alive for hours with their hearts removed and rubber hearts substituted is hailed here as a great development in medical science.

It is announced that Dr. O. S. Gibbs, professor of pharmacology at Dalhousie University, has accomplished this feat by means of a rubber "heart", electrically operated.

His associates say that it is the first time full action has been maintained throughout the body artificially for a period of hours.

Professor Gibbs, in a lecture at the Nova Scotia Institute, said the operation of installing the "heart" with a double action pump took five minuutes, the original purpose being to prolong life, while the effect of drugs on blood circulation was being studied.

In a statement a London hospital doctor said:

"It is a wonderful scientific achievement, and it may bring important developments of our knowledge concerning the heart, but at present to prolong life for a few hours only is not a great benefit to suffering humanity."

NOVEL SCORING MACHINE

—:o:—

NEW WIMBLEDON DEVICE

The London correspondent of "The Statesman" writes to that paper:—

The authorities of the All-England Lawn Tennis Club, Wimbledon, where the championships are shortly to be held, are considering the installation of a novel electric machine on the principal courts for recording the scores of the matches in detail. The electric board at present used in the French Championships, on which the proposal is based, only gives the points as each game is played. For example, Tilden is playing Du Plaix; over each player's name is a sort of bell indicator, which has the points indicated by 15-30-40-A. Tilden wins the first point of the game. The umpire presses a button and 15 appears in illuminated red above his name. Du Plaix wins the next point and 15 goes up over his name. The deuce is indicated by 40 over each man's name. "A" is for Advantage, and when the score goes back to deuce again 40 reappears over both players' names. As soon as the game is over, the umpire depresses the button and the board is ready for the next game. The scores in games and sets are given from the scoring board itself and worked by hand. It is understood that the proposed Wimbledon scoring-board will give games and sets as well as points.

WHAT WEARS OUT A MOTOR CAR?

—:o:—

The present-day motorists are demanding exact information on this point. They want to know how to get the maximum use from their cars. There are many elementary rules which need to be observed in this respect.

Carelessness in handling the clutch causes more wear on cars than any other one thing. Many drivers let in the clutch with such suddenness as to cause the driving wheels to turn a little on their tapered axle ends. Looseness at this point actually becomes a safeguard; otherwise pinion and ring gear would have to endure more strain than at present. Universal joints are strained by sudden application of power, especially if they are worn to a point where they are loose. Sudden stepping on the gas pedal is more apt to strain the clutch and the rest of the drive line, though it also frequently loosens the rear wheels from axles; injures the universal joints; strains the spokes of the wheels and helps burn up tires.

The question of using the clutch in the right way hardly requires to be emphasized. Clutches are designed for easy operation and if the engine is speeded the point where the car itself can immediately follow, the clutch plates will slip. This heats them up and may permanently damage them. Often when a clutch slips it will heat up and expand, resulting in sudden grabbing that is particularly hostile to the drive line.

Time and again the warning has gone out that engines deteriorate most on account of inadequate oiling. Time and again this has been demonstrated. The motorists today assumes his engine to be very economical on oil, and thinks all there is to do is change the oil at stated intervals. In many cases such a rule serves well enough, but millions of engines require more oil than they get, and even the engine that is extremely economical is apt to be pressed into extra hard service, which results in a higher rate of oil consumption.

Body noises often can be traced to carelessness in use of more powerful brakes as well as to abusing the advantages of balloon tires. To stop suddenly places a strain on the body of the car, loosening and weakening it. There is a tendency to drive too fast over rough spots when balloons lesen the bouncing, but the body and the chassis are taking a terrific strain under such circumstances.

THE SUCCESS OF THE JOB

—:o:—

(From Henry Ford's advice to young men: "Be ready to revise any system, scrap any methods, abandon any theory, if the success of the job requires it.")

SCRAP the old Method, revise the old System.
Abandon the Theory, when it has failed!
The Die-Hards may stick to 'em, seeking to twist 'em.
To semblance of things that cannot be assailed.
They bar the new efforts, they blind the new vision.
They want to play on as they always have played.
Though the game is played out they will not make decision.
To alter the rules—and for why? They're afraid!
So lichen will feed on the roof till it rots it,
And ivy will hamper the oak till it's dead,
And poverty's plague-spot, though all the world spots it,
Is treated as something expected to spread.
It is only by changing of Methods, revision
Of Systems the plague-spot no longer will throb—
The Game is played out! Let us make the decsion
To alter the Rules—and succeed in the Job!

TOMFOOL in the "Daily Herald."

INDIA PROVIDENT COMPANY LIMITED

—:o:—

ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL YEAR

The Directors' report and the audited Balance Sheet of the India Provident Co., Ld. of Calcutta for the year ended 28th Feruary, 1929 are published. The figures in the Directors' report place this Provident Insurance Society of India in an even stronger position than before. The total receipts for the year (other than the Share Capital) amounted to Rs. 1,44,463|1|7 of which Rs. 1,25,359 was derived from premiums only, total disbursements amounted to Rs. 56,757|-13|3 leaving a surplus of Rs. 87,705-4-4, out of which the sum of Rs. 87,350|- was added to the Life Fund of the Company which at the end of the year stood at Rs. 3,03700|-. The investments include Government Securities of the face value of Rs. 1,50,000|- and can be considered as quite satisfactory. This year also the matured policy holders have got refund of 25 per cent of the premium paid by them as Bonus in addition to the minimum sums already paid to them.

HUNTING FOR HUSBANDS

—:o:—

A BOOM IN AGENCIES

One novel result of the Great War is the prosperity of the matrimonial agencies in France to-day.

It is estimated that there are 2,000,000 more women than men of marriageable age in the country as a result of the war. Men are at a premium—and a five-fold increase in matrimonial agencies since the war is the result.

In Paris periodicals devoted to finding mates for lonely men and women are enjoying tremendous sales. They are as a rule of gaudy appearance, the cover portraying such pictures as a smiling bride in gorgeous costume, or a happy mother playing with her children.

DOWRY LURE.

Typical advertisements read:—

"Lonesome blonde, aged 29, with 50,000 francs, seeks a serious man, any age, of good character, who might make her happy in marriage."

"Sentimental brunette, not yet 40, with a home in the country, would be disposed to consider marriage with a retired business man. Must be fond of music and children."

The advertisements in the farm periodicals which circulatein the country are more practical. In these the parents generally bluntly state the dowry, saying they will marry their daughter to an experienced farm-hand. Many of the rural advertisements specify that the applicants must be religious, and handy at milking cows. Often the prospective husbands must show their worth by working on the farm for several months before getting the daughter in marriage.

UNCONSCIOUS "VICTIMS".

The matrimonial business is developing on modern lines. Some of the agencies give dances and parties, to which men are invited, not knowing that they are to be appraised as prospective husbands.

The agencies make their income strictly on results. If a marriage results the agency gets a commission based on the financial value of the match.—British United Press.

FERGUSSON COLLEGE

—:o:—

DMISSION TOLEA EODRS F STUDENTS REFUSED

(From A Correspondent).

POONA, June 15.

The Principal of the Fergusson College has refused admission to several students who were prominent in holding the gathering of the past and present students of the Fergusson College outside the College premises, thus exercising the right of selecting the chief guest of the function which the college authorities had refused to concede. It is said that the Principal has prepared a list of about twenty-five students whom he does not want to admit. Some of these students are reputed as scholars and have loyally tried their best to uphold the dignity of the college.

Some professors in Poona Colleges have started an institution called Poona Students' Brotherhood in opposition to the Youth League here. It is rumoured that the admission to this institution is going to be very strict as the founders of the Association believe "more in quality than in numbers". The members are to be trained in the Liberal school of politics.

DYING MAN'S HOAX

—:o:—

HIS TALES OF BIG BEQUESTS

On his death-bed a Liverpool man perpetrated a strange hoax on several women.

The man, who retired from business some time ago, became very ill and while on his sick bed in a nursing home he encouraged the attentions of visitors, showing particular partiality for the society of women.

To one of them he conveyed the pleasant intimation that under his will she would benefit to the tune of £2,000. Another was told he was bequeathing her £1,000.

The nurse who was in constant attendance upon him was assured that her kindness would not go unrewarded, and eventually he confided that when all was over she was to receive from his estate a legacy of £500.

The death of the man has led to the discovery that his total estate amounted to less than £50.

PROGRESS OF BOYCOTT

—:o:—

Remarkable Work by Students

INTENSIVE VILLAGE PROPAGANDA IN CHAMPARAN

The publicity Department of the Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee sends the following for publication:—

Of all the reports received during the last week from the mofusils in respect of the progress of Boycott and Khaddar work done, by far the most interesting is the one, from the Secretary, Takli Mandal of Vile-Parle in the Bombay Suburban District. The Mandal consists of a group of students and teachers of Vile-Parle Rashtriya Shala and this devoted band under the leadership of Sjt. Dilkhush Diwanji, one of the teachers in the Shala, has been utilising most of their spare hours from school work and studies to (1) spinning (2) running a Khadi shop within the school premises (3) hawking Khaddar from door to door (4) holding Khaddar bazars by turns in Bombay suburbs (5) conducting a hand-written magazine called "Khadi Sevak" (6) enrolling habitual Khadi purchasers as permanent members (7) devising and adopting progressively fresh measures of effective F. C. Boycott propaganda by popularising Khaddar.

The Mandal has been in existence for about 2 years now, but a regular record of work done has been furnished for the last twelve months only. During this period of less than one year the following is the record of work done by the Mandal:—

KHADI BAZARS.

	Sales. Rs.	As.	Ps.
Borivli May 1928	450	13	0
Vile Parle May 1928	1022	4	3
Matunga August 1928	353	0	0
Ghat Kopar Oct.	758	0	0
Santa Cruz March 1929	1783	0	0
Borivli March 1929	347	12	6
Bandra May 1929	394	15	6
Total	Rs. 5109	13	3

HAWKING AND KHADI SHOPS.

From May 1927 to 5th May 1929 2890 2 9

Grand Total Rs. 8000 0 0

It is to be noted that this remarkable record of work is the achievement mainly of a group of about 7 to 10 students and teachers who devote 3 hours on an average every week to hawking. It has also to be remembered that the Shala was in the heart of the City of Bombay during the year 1927 and the Mandal was in its infancy.. The real work is thus done in the 2nd, i.e., the current year only. The Mandal now undertakes to supply to the customer in his home all the Khaddar ordered by him within three days, provided that he has registered his name with the Mandal by paying an annual fee of four annas.

The Mandal's work has been gaining immense popularity in the suburbs and invitations from various village Congress Committees for holding Khadi bazars are received by it.

REPORT FROM CHAMPARAN.

The best district report of work done, specially in the rural areas has been received from Bettiah, in Champaran division in Bihar. Prominent Congress leaders toured round the division between January and April during which period no less than 100 meetings were held in villages as well as in towns. At 20 of them bonfires of foreign cloth were lighted. 300 volunteers have been enrolled and more are being enlisted. 17 persons in 15 districts are engaged in regular hawking of Khadi. Besides a Khaddar branch Dept under the All-India Spinners' Association is being run in Bettiah. More hawkers are forthcoming as the work is progressing. Foreign cloth dealers in 15 out of 25 places have been approached. They are afraid of the boycott propaganda and are hostile generally; but they are watching the movement and most of them are willing to sell more and more Swadeshi cloth in place of foreign. An appeal in the form of a circular letter had been addressed for the second time to dealers on the 5th of May and provincial leaders including Sjt. Rajendra Prasad, Hon. Babu Anugraha Narayan Sinha, and other toured round the district from 6th to 12th May.

KARNATAK.

Belgaum:—Sjt. R. B. Prabhu has been appointed for organising boycott work in this district. He takes Khadi from A.I.S.A. depot and goes to Taluka places and villages hawking Khadi. He hawked Rs. 800/- worth of Khadi upto 8th May.

South Canara:—Mangalore Khaddar shop is progressing and the sales are rising. Sjt. Sadashiv Rao Karnad accompanied by Sjt. Narayan Bhat have been touring in the district for the propaganda work.

Dharwar:—Two honorary workers Sjt. Jog and Sjt. Thatti have joined. The former is the organiser of Khaddar in the whole district. It is hoped Karanatak will show more active work in the coming months.

KATHIAWAR.

Undaunted by the scorching May heat of Kathiawar the brave band of Kathiawar workers under the leadership of Sjt. Devchand Parekh, Bar-at-Law are hawking Khadi from door to door in towns and villages of Kathiawar.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

It rests on the people of India to make the
JUPITER
INSURANCE CO.
Strong Institution

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1661.

THE
JUPITER
General Insurance Co.
Is growing into a healthy boyhood.

BOMBAY TUESDAY JUNE 18 1929

GENERAL BOOTH DEAD

—:o:—

Ex-Leader of Salvation Army

UNEXPECTED RELAPSE IN CONDITION

LONDON, June 16.

Death has occurred of General Booth, ex-Leader of Salvation Army.

General Booth's death occurred at his house near Barnet in Hertfordshire, following unexpected relapse which set in earlier in the day.—Reuter.

(Bramwell Booth was the eldest son of William Booth, the founder of the Salvation Army. He was born in Halifax in March 1856 and was educated privately. He commenced public work at the early age of 18. He became Chief of Staff of the Salvation Army in 1880 and continued to serve in that capacity till 1912 when, on his father's death he succeeded to the vacant Generalship.

Bramwell Booth was a much travelled man. He had visited most of the important places in Europe, America, Canada, India, Australia, New Zealand, Japan and Korea. Most of his life, he was actively associated with a number of institutions and organisations. He was made freeman of Halifax in 1926.

It is a matter of regret that the last days of the late General should have been passed under the dark clouds of bitter controversy. When he was lying ill and in a precarious condition the Army authorities decided to appoint another man for the Generalship. Whatever might have been their guiding reasons, it still remains that the episode was regrettable, and what is more, the bitterness that was caused during the controversy was anything but desirable.)

General Bramwell Booth whose death is reported.

MISSIONARY ACTIVITIES IN INDIA

—:o:—

APPOINTMENT OF EDUCATIONAL COMMISSION PROPOSED

LONDON, June 17.

The annual Conference of British Missionary Societies at Swanwick has decided to arrange the appointment of an Educational Commission to visit India soon to survey the position of Christian education with a view to co-ordination and co-operation between colleges and increase in efficiency. In association with interested American societies and India it is hoped to secure a strong international body of educational leaders for the purpose of this inquiry.—Reuter.

FULL PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY

—:o:—

NO JOINT ELECTORATES

PUNJAB SIMON COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATION

LAHORE, June 17.

The Report of the Punjab Simon Committee, says the "Tribune" which is ready now for submission, is signed by four of seven members of the Committee viz. Captain Sikander Hyat Khan (Chairman) Choturam, Owen Roberts and Jaffarullah Khan. In the opinion of the paper, it is one of the most extraordinary documents, and from first to last it is dominated by one single desire, the establishment of Moslem Raj in the Province.

The main proposals are stated to be:—

(1) The Council should consist solely of elected members preferably returned by general constituencies.

(2) The majority of members should be returned by separate Moslem electorates.

(3) The Provincial Government should consist of a Governor wholly responsible to the Legislature.

(4) The Chief Minister should be chosen by the Governor from the majority party while the other ministers appointed on the advice of the Chief Minister.

(5) The Provincial Government so constituted should be in supreme and complete charge of all provincial affairs, power of Central Government for supervision and interference being limited to those subjects in which the Central Government is conferred residuary powers under the scheme of federation advocated.

(6) Appointments to public services should, except in the case of the Indian Civil Service and the Indian Police Service, continue to be recruited by the Secretary of State and the other Indian services recruited by the Provincial Public Service Commission, the Local Government having power to lay down the principle and policy for representation of various classes.

(7) The High Court Judges should be appointed by the Crown only on the recommendation of the Local Government and removable by it on the joint recommendation by the Governor and local legislature.—Free Press.

VILLAGE BANIA BELABOURED

—:o:—

ARMED DACOITY AT OKHLA

DACOITS STILL AT LARGE

NEW DELHI, June 17.

Tazias will be taken in procession to-morrow night and interred at noon day after to-morrow. No trouble is apprehended. Moharram is expected to pass off peacefully.

News has been received here of an armed dacoity at Okhala, a roadside village on the Delhi-Muttra road about six miles from Delhi. It is stated that last night at about 8 o'clock a band of men armed with guns swords and lathis entered the village and proceeded to the house of the village bania, whom they belaboured and decamped with property valued at Rs. 2,000 including ornaments and clothing from the persons of his wife, daughter and daughter-in-law. some of the villagers telephoned to the police station for help, but the dacoits had made themselves scare before the police arrived on the spot. No arrests have yet been made, and the police are investigating the affair. Mr. Jeffreys along with other police officials visited the place to-day.—A..P

APOSTLE OF FREEDOM

—:o:—

LATE DESAHBANDHU DAS

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS EVERYWHERE

LAHORE, June 17.

Feeling references to the services and sacrifices of Deshabandhu Das were made in a public meeting last evening. There might have been leaders of greater renown, said Pandit Santanam but hardly there existed any man so much loved and adored like Mr. Das. The peculiar feature of Deshabandhu's character was his essentially poetical temperament. Yet he belied the maxim that poets are impracticable. When the Punjab was groaning under the heels of martial regime, when her people were flogged in public places and her leaders handcuffed and subjected to humiliation, Deshabandhu set aside his vast practice and came over to the Punjab and whoever came in contact with him that time marked him as the coming man. People who did not revere their dead leaders concluded the speaker, nor had any respect for the sacrifice were lacking in the essential quality of gratitude.—Free Press.

LEST WE FORGET

—:o:—

EULOGISTIC REFERENCE TO THE DESHBANDU

BENARES, June 17.

The death anniversary of Mr. Chitta Ranjan Das was celebrated here, when a public meeting was held on the banks of the Ganges at Dasaswamedh Ghat last night. Eulogistic speeches were made and the speakers appealed to the people to boycott the British goods and use Khadi, if they really wanted to obtain freedom for the country for which the late Deshbandhu Das had laboured.—A.P.

"MAC-DAWES" POURPARLERS

—:o:—

"The Beginning of Negotiations"

TOWARDS NAVAL DISARMAMENT

LONDON, June 16.

After an hour of meeting between Mr. MacDonald and General Dawes at Forres, an official communique announced that their conversation which was "most satisfactory" dealt with the present position of naval disarmament as between the United States and Britain. The communique stated "We both wish to make it clear that other naval powers are expected to co-operate in the negotiations upon a successful consummation of which the fate of the whole world depends."

The communique continued that General Dawes would refer to the matter at the Pilgrims Dinner in London on Tuesday and Mr. MacDonald simultaneously at Lossiemouth. "That is intended to be the beginning of negotiations".—Reuter.

MAC-DAWES POURPARLERS

—:o:—

RUGBY, June 16.

There was a large crowd assembled at Forres station early this afternoon to witness the meeting between the Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald and the United States Ambassador Gen. Dawes. Gen. Dawes travelled through the night from London, and on arrival of the train, Mr. MacDonald boarded the Ambassador's coach and cordially greeted him. After conversing for some time, they left the train to be welcomed formally by the local Town Council. Gen. Dawes and Mr. MacDonald after returning thanks motored to Logie House where Mr. MacDonald's life-long friend, Sir Alexander Grant and Lady Grant awaited them. Logie House is a beautifully-situated baronical mansion with many historical associations, its famous visitors including "Bonnie Prince Charlie" who lodged there on the eve of the Battle of Culloden.

Conversations began immediately after luncheon and were informal in character covering various aspects of Anglo-American relations.

It is understood that General Dawes extended a warm invitation to Mr. MacDonald on behalf of President Hoover to visit the United States Later in the year.

At the close of conversations, the Prime Minister conducted General Dawes to the beauty spots in the neighbourhood of Forres.

It is anticipated that both Dawes and MacDonald will refer to their conversation in speech on Tuesday night. Mr. MacDonald has accepted the invitation of Lossiemouth Town Council to dine with them on that evening, and General Dawes will be entertained by the Pilgrims in London.

Mr. MacDonald in an interview said, "As I shall be on my feet speaking at the same time as General Dawes. I shall probably have something to say about Anglo-American co-operation."—B. O. W.

AND STILL THEY PAY!

—:o:—

WAR-DEBT INSTALMENTS TO U. S. A.

LONDON, June 17.

Washington.—Eleven Foreign Governments including Britain, Italy and Belgium have paid war-debt instalments to the United States totalling sixteen million sterling.—Reuter.

TRADE MONOPOLIES IN JAMNAGAR STATE

—:o:—

MR. MANILAL KOTHARI ADDRESSES MASS MEETING

JAMNAGAR, June 17.

At a mass meeting held under the presidentship of Gordhandas Morarji, Mr. Manilal Kothari speaking on the situation in Jamnagar said that the arrest of Mr. Lavanprasad without a warrant in connection with his memorial to H. H. the Maharaja Jam Saheb on the subject of "ijaras" (trade Monopolies) and his subsequent long detention in police custody for the last thirty-six days, was highly illegal and altogether high-handed and had created considerable excitement of public feeling. Mr. Kothari said that at one time he was told that the authorities were in this connection acting constitutionally but after enquiries here he found that that was not the case. He failed to understand how a memorial by a citizen on a matter of public interest and discontent constituted an offence so as to warrant or justify such a course on the part of the authorities. He said he had two lengthy interviews with the Political secretary who at his request had cabled the Maharaja Saheb in Ireland recommending Lavanprasad's release and it was a matter of great satisfaction that two other secretaries had also joined.

Mr. Kothari, concluding, expressed the hope that ijaras would soon be abolished.—A. P.

MUSIC SHOP GUTTED

—:o:—

DISASTROUS FIRE CAUSES HEAVY LOSS

KARACHI, June 17.

A fire yesterday gutted the premises of Messrs. Franzpaul and Sons, Musical Instrument Dealers, destroying goods valued at between Rs. 60,000 and Rs. 70,000. The total damage, including the value of the gutted building, is estimated at a lakh of rupees. Both the goods and the premises were insured. The cause of the outbreak is unknown.—A. P.

DRAFT ELEMENTARY EDUCATION BILL

—:o:—

MADRAS COMMITTE'S WORK

MADRAS, June 17

The Conference of the Select Members of the Madras Legislative Council to consider the draft Elementary Education Bill convened by the Educational Minister, resumed its sitting under the presidency of Dr. P. Subbarayan and discussed the duties of the Provincial Board District Committees and local bodies. The Committee considered the question whether there should be compulsory education and whether at the same time, it ought to be free, etc., and after arriving at some conclusions on the above points, the Conference dissolved.—Free Press.

HYDERABAD ZAMINDAR MURDERED

—:o:—

POLICE ARREST FOUR SUSPECTS

Hyderabad (Sind) June 17.—Report has just been received of the murder fo the second Hindu Zamindar within the last two days, Seth Nurmal, an influential Hindu Zamindar of Tando Division and his kamdar were murdered in cold blood on Friday last, it is stated, by four Muslims at the instigation of certain rival Zamindars.

These murders have caused a feeling of insecurity among the Hindu Zamindars of Tando and among the general populace.

Depty Superintendent of Police, Mr. Gopaldas, has arrested and challenged four alleged assassins.—A. P.

MOHARRAM CELEBRATIONS IN DELHI

—:o:—

ELABORATE POLICE PRECAUTIONS

DELHI, June 17.

Moharrum celebrations commenced here last night. As in previous years, the authorities have taken all the necessary precautions to prevent breach of public peace. Police pickets have been posted at all the important places since last evening, and a special Police official who was disbanded after Bakrid has been recalled to duty.

Mahindi processions passed last night through the main streets of the city. Policemen with torches and lanterns guarded the entire route from house tops, while a strong posse of Police accompanied the procession, which passed off peacefully.

In Delhi, two Mahindi processions start from Ganda Nala and Jama Masjid respectively and passing through the main bazaars, meet together at Masjid Tahwarkhan. Mr. Lee, the Deputy Commissioner of Police and Mr. Jaffreys, Senior Superintendent of Police, patrolled the town and were present at Masjid Tahawarkhan to see to the safe passage of the processions.—A. P.

BAN ON MUSIC

—:o:—

PRECAUTIONS FOR MOHURRUM

PRODATTUR, June 16.

Special precautions have been taken by the authorities to avert any trouble between the Vysias and Mahomedans during the present Mohurrum celebrations. The Divisional Magistrate has passed orders under Section 144 prohibiting Vysias from playing music either in their houses or their temples. Handbells however have been exempted. Vysias are allowed to play music in Ubhamdar's procession and worship in Kanya Parameswari Temple on the two Fridays, the 14th and 21st June. Special Reserve police have also been requisitioned.—Free Press.

JODHPUR STATE TO RECLAIM AJMER AND AMARKOT

—:o:—

BEAWAR, June 17.

A mild sensation has been created by the news published in "Young Rajasthan" about the endeavours of Jodhpur State to reclaim Ajmer and Amarkot (Sind). The Government of India are reported to have referred the Jodhpur state memorial to Ajmer and Sind authorities.—Free Press.

DAS ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS AT LAHORE

—:o:—

LAHORE, June 17.

The anniversary of the death of Mr. C. R. Das was celebrated here at an open air mass meeting in the compound of the Bradlaugh Hall, which was attended by a large audience. Dr. Gopichand Bhargava, who presided described Mr. Das as a leader of outstanding personality and paid a tribute to his unbounded charity, his openhanded generosity, his ready help to political sufferers and his sacrifices during the Non-Co-Operation days.

Pandit Santanam said that Mr. Das had imported imagination into politics. Mr. Zafar Ali Khan said that Mr. Das was the idol of the Nation and had left a message for the youth of the country to follow. Sardar Mangal Singh said that Mr. Das was a living example of patriotism. Mr. Purshotamdas Tandon exhorted he people to wear Khaddar.—A. P.

POLICE STOP PROCESSION

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JHANGAMAGHINA (PUNJAB), June 17.

A huge procession of ten thousand people organised in connection with yesterday's Deshabandhu anniversary passed through the principal streets, but while entering the bazaar was obstructed by a police cordon who wanted to disperse them by force. The Deputy Commissioner, Superintendent of police and others arrived and the situation was serious. Leaders exhorted the people to remain peaceful and thus avoided complication. Police arrested more than a dozen among the processionists but released them after a short while.

In the evening a meeting was held and the action of the police was condemned. Speakers appealed to the audience to follow the great ideal of Deshabandhu.—Free Press.

"YELLOW BIRD" ARRIVES BEFORE TIME

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WILD ENTHUSIASM AMONG SPECTATORS

LONDON, June 16.

Le Bourget.—There were scenes of tumultuous enthusiasm as the "Yellow Bird" landed half an hour ahead of the time. Assolant appeared to tired out and almost fainted as he was hoisted out from the 'plane. Three airmen and stowaway were all hoisted shoulder high and were speedily engulfed in human maelstrom which the Police were powerless to check. It was only with the greatest difficulty that they were taken to Hangar where an official reception was held.—Reuter.

PROGRESS OF "YELLOW BIRD"

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DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY

LONDON, June 16.

Bordeaux.—Vicissitudes continue to pursue the "Yellow Bird" 'en-route' to Paris. After alighting on the beach at Minizan-Les-Baines when the tide was coming in and the sand soft, mules were required to drag the machine higher up the shore. Petrol was fetched by air, but owing to the soft surface rendering taking off difficult, only sufficient petrol was taken to enable the plane to reach Cazaux, whither motored one airman and stowaway who then rejoined the plane.—Reuter.

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN OF POLITICAL SUFFERERS

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SWATIN BHARATIYA SANGH TO UNDERTAKE RESPONSIBILITY

LAHORE, June 17.

Shrimathi Parvati Devi, General Secretary of the Swatin Bharatiya Sangh, announces that the Sangh has undertaken responsibility for the education of children of political sufferers, failing other suitable arrangements for it.—A. P.

PROBLEM OF MINORITIES

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MacDonald's Views Cause Disquiet in French Political Circles

PARIS, June 17.

The French Press is agitated over an article by Mr. Ramsay Macdonald in a Sunday newspaper in which he argues that the peace of Europe is endangered by the treatment of minorities in certain countries and in which connection he refers interalia to Alsace. The "Petit Parisien" states that "Mr. Macdonald evidently desires to make the minorities problem an instrument of war against the peace treaties".

DISQUIET IN POLITICAL CIRCLE.

"La Republique" observes that Mr. Macdonald's articles has caused genuine disquiet in all French political circles and makes Franco-British explanations very urgently necessary.

'Echo de Paris" remarks that Mr. Macdonald has sounded a voice of German revenge.

"Ere Nouvelle" considers that "if Mr. Macdonald" wishes to see one day the organisation of the United States of Europe, he must not being by disrupting the existing States. Paper asks, would Mr. Macdonald dare to propose to the House of Commons grant of minority law to Gibraltar, India and Transvaal.—Reuter.

ARTICLE ON MINORITIES

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PREMIER'S STATEMENT

LONDON, June 17.

Premier Ramsay MacDonald, interviewed by Reuter, authorised the statement that the article with reference to the minorities was written months ago and was not intended for publication at present.—Reuter.

CONVINCED OF TRUTH OF HINDUISM

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Prominent Mission Worker gives up Christianity

TRIVANDRUM, June 17.

Mr. C. S. Peters M.A. B.Sc., a prominent member of an influential L. M. S. Mission family in Trivandrum, embraced Hinduism under Vedic rites and his Christian name changed to Dharmadeva Prasad.

The ceremony took place yesterday at the Aryasamaj Orphanage, Kuzhithurai, when Mr. R. C. Das Arya Missionary officiated as priest. A vast gathering of Hindus was present. Mr. T. C. Kesava Pillai M.L.C., Municipal Chairman, entertained the party at dinner. Many prominent men sent messages of congratulations.

Mr. Peters having returned from America and Europe has joined as Research scholar in the Industrial Laboratory at Trivandrum.

That a study of the Vedas in the light of advanced science has convinced him to the truth of Hinduism and that led to his conversion. The local Arya Samaj has begun vigorous Sudhi work.—Free Press.

Hyderabad (Sind), June 17.—In view of the Hindu-Moslem disturbance at Pirjogoth where two Hindus were murdered following close on the heels of the Jacobabad murders, the District Magistrate of Sukkur has promulgated an order under section 144 Cr. P. C. prohibiting the carrying of lathis and other weapons for a period of six months.—A. P.

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